

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS PAPER

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THE WALKER MOVEMENT.

The claims of General Walker to the active support of his countrymen are at last beginning to make themselves heard. The enthusiastic meetings which have been held at New Orleans and this city are but the commencement of a movement which will ultimately carry with it the over-cautious and calculating politicians whose sympathies in a generous cause are only to be purchased by concessions to their own interests. With them the administration will also be forced into the adoption of a bolder and more national policy. They have trifled too long with this question not to see that the country is becoming impatient of a reserve which has no justification either in principle or in the necessities of the case.

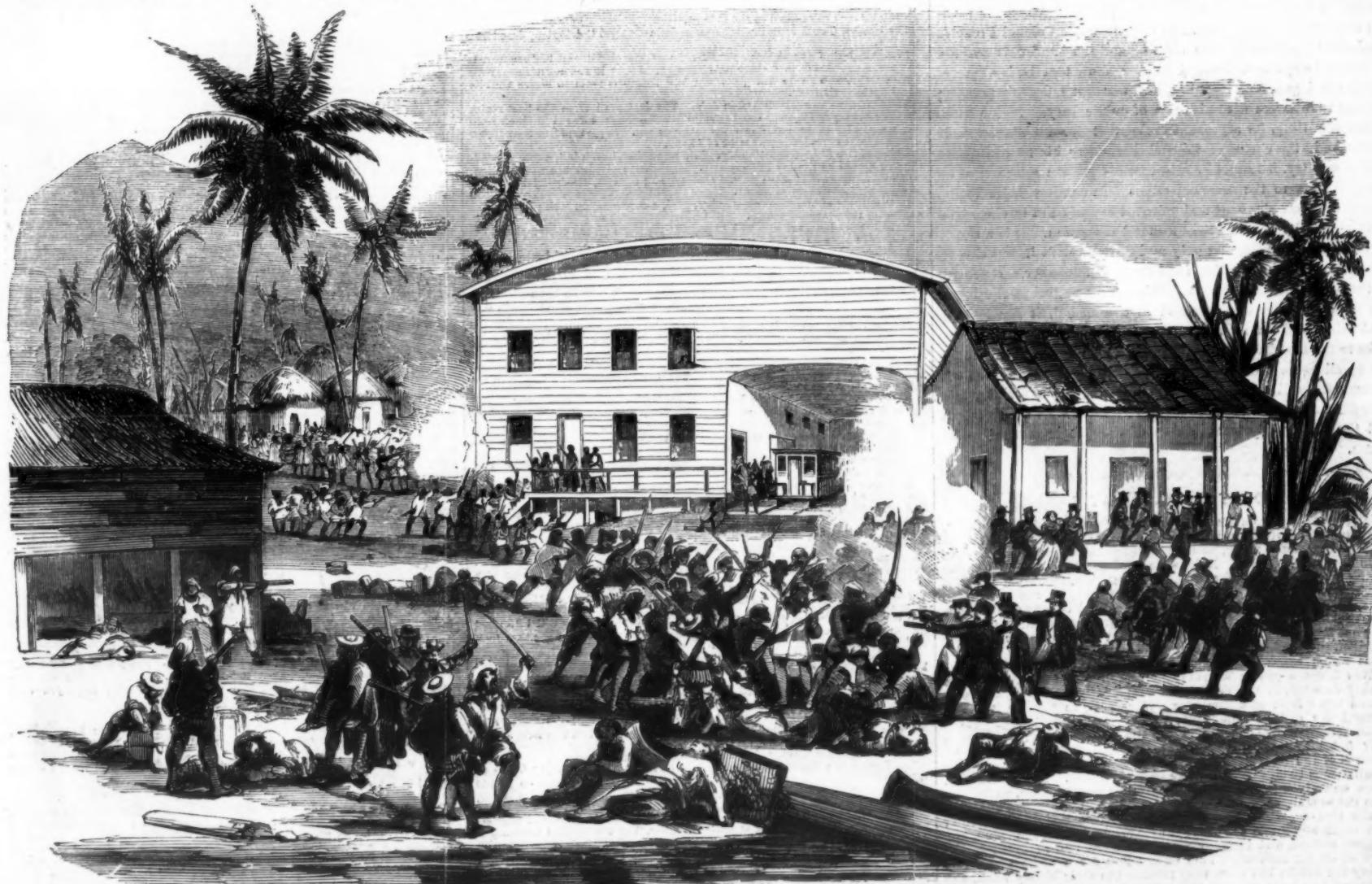
Even now there are warm dissensions in the Cabinet on the subject. The arrival at Washington of Padre Vigile, the new Nicaraguan minister, and the proceedings of the

New Orleans and New York meetings, have, it appears, thrown Secretary Marcy into a state of feverish excitement. Obstinate

as he is, he foresees that a pressure on all sides will soon compel him to cry peccavi on this question. The Walkerites in the Cabinet are daily becoming more earnest in their remonstrances against the impolicy of any longer delaying a measure in favor of which the sense of the country has been so clearly expressed. The shameful defeat of Schlessinger, and the critical circumstances in which the Americans in Nicaragua are now placed, have inflamed as we anticipated, this feeling. Those who believed that the cause which they are fighting for is a just one, and identified with the interests and future progress of the United States, feel a natural indignation that the lukewarmness of our government should have imperilled that cause and those interests, merely to satisfy scruples which had no just



MASSACRE AT PANAMA—TERRIBLE SCENE IN THE FREIGHT ROOM.



MASSACRE AT PANAMA—ATTACK OF THE NATIVES ON THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

more manly sentiments by the danger in which they find their countrymen placed. There are, in fact, at present, but few who have the hardihood to declare that the United States ought to coldly look on and see her sons butchered on the soil of Nicaragua, merely because they understood her interests better than the cold-blooded and spiritless men who have the direction of her affairs.

No; the voice of the country which had already made itself heard through the press is about to enforce its opinions through a medium which the administration will never dare to resist. The meetings which will be convoked throughout every town and village in the United States, and the sums which will be subscribed to aid the cause of the Liberal party in Nicaragua, will demonstrate beyond all possibility of cavil the real feelings of the people on the subject. But to make the matter surer, the Central American question will be converted into one of the most powerful political influences which will be brought to bear on the Presidential election. It will be incorporated as one of the planks in the platform of the Cincinnati convention, and the news of each succeeding event, whether it be a triumph or a defeat, will serve to give it greater consistency and strength. Our public men, therefore, who have any stake in the issue of that contest, will, if they have any clear perception of their interests, at once inscribe upon their banners the Nicaraguan device.

We find it stated by the Hon. Pierre Soulé at the New Orleans meeting, that General Walker has more need of money than of men, and that he has abundance of the latter. This is only true to a certain extent. For the financial resources at present at his command, General Walker has unquestionably as many men as he can conveniently maintain. But he has not as many as the necessities of his position will presently require in case the Costa Ricans should gain the upper hand and be joined, as they would no doubt in that event be, by some of the neighboring States. If money and arms can be furnished in any considerable quantity from this country, it would be advisable to favor as much as possible the emigration to Nicaragua. The statements designedly made by the agents of the Transit Company regarding the unhealthy character of the climate, and of the bad faith of the government towards emigrants, must not be allowed to deter those from going there who have an inclination to try their fortunes in a region which, perhaps, holds out greater inducements than any other spot upon the globe. The best proofs that can be adduced in refutation of these assertions are the data furnished by conscientious writers, like Mr. Squier, the attachment of Walker's troops to their leader, and the statesmanlike prudence and wisdom which have marked his administration throughout.

One great error imputed to General Walker by those who wished to throw obstacles in his path, was his choice of Colonel Parker French as an envoy to this country. We have already expressed our opinion no the folly of allowing personal antecedents to weigh anything in a question of this sort. We know not, and care not what Colonel French's previous history may have been, but his conduct during the whole of his mission here was, in our opinion, unexceptionable. No one could have acted with greater caution and judgment than did this gentleman, in the critical circumstances in which he was placed. It is said that he has since quarrelled with General Walker; but that does not imply any reflection on his attachment to the cause of Nicaragua. It is permitted to men to have personal differences without their involving any violation of principle. Colonel French's conduct at the New Orleans meeting and the handsome manner in which he spoke of General Walker, show that he is a man of upright and generous impulses, and will not allow his personal feelings to interfere with his sense of public duty.

But admitting, for argument's sake, that General Walker made a mistake in the choice of Colonel French as his representative to this country, it cannot be said that his present selection of an envoy is open to the same objections. In naming Padre Vigile, one of the most eloquent and talented ecclesiastics in Nicaragua to this post, he has exercised a sound discretion. It is a choice that reflects honorably not only on him who made it, but also on the church of which the Reverend Padre is a member. It proves, in the first place, that the sympathies of the natives of Nicaragua are with its present rulers; and in the second, it furnishes a contradiction to the assertion that the Catholic Church is always to be found allied with despotism. Padre Vigile refutes in his person all the objections taken to French. We trust that our government will not be so perversely obstinate as to seek for new ones for the purpose of ignoring at once the claims of Nicaragua and the clearly expressed wishes of the people of the United States.

THE BLOODY MASSACRE AT PANAMA.

It is very evident from the facts that are constantly coming to light, that the attack of the natives upon American citizens at Panama was a premeditated thing, and only needed some pretended cause to ripen into an outbreak. Independent of the hatred of Americans arising from their heretical notions of religion, and from blood, it should not be forgotten that the people of Panama are inimical to the road, from the fact that it is of no practical benefit to the place. The people of Panama have for a long time complained that the road has broken up their business, and they have, on more than one occasion, threatened to tear up the rails, and thus restore the good times which existed before the road was put in operation. The natives found a pretended reason for their outbreak, as has been already detailed, in the conduct of a disorderly American who purchased some fruit of a huckster and refused to pay for it. The moment the *mélee* commenced, the bells of Santa Clara church began tolling the alarm to call the negroes together, which, with their hot blood already up, acted like fire upon the suppressed passions of the natives, and on they came from every quarter by a simultaneous rush, clamoring like so many fiends. The passengers, taken entirely unawares, sought, as many as were able, protection from the assault either in the upper rooms of the railroad depot, or in the Ocean House, nearly opposite. These buildings, together with some adjoining stores kept by Americans, were pillaged, the inmates robbed, and in many cases murdered and mangled in the most shocking manner. This destruction for a while satisfied to satisfy the fiends, but soon they returned to their bloody work, and advanced in a body towards the railroad depot, which was crowded with passengers, most of them women and children.

Very few men were around, and they had been restrained from

using their weapons or showing them, so that the natives would have no cause of provocation. Messengers were sent off to the Governor of Panama, to the Chief of Police, and to Col. Ward, the American consul. Col. W. and his secretary soon arrived on the ground. The police kept out of sight. The natives advanced rapidly, a tumultuous and excited crowd, which filled the passengers with consternation. There was no way of escape. Numbers crowded into the freight-room and barred the doors; others were left outside in that part of the depot into which the trains are run. This was wholly open at one end, and defended only by a slight gate at the other. The natives approached the side of the building on which the freight-room was situated, and commenced a general attack. Their shots, which soon became incessant, pierced the thin "siding," wounding those who filled the room. The passengers felt that they were shut up for sacrifice; some, in their desperation, broke through the panel of a door which separated the freight-room from the company's office; many, perfectly paralysed, groped about the dimly-lighted building, seeking in vain for safety. Families now came suddenly together, and stood, or crouched down, silent with fear, and some threw themselves flat upon their faces, as the best way to avoid the bullets flying like hail around them. At this moment of terror, a bugle was heard, and the cry went forth that the police force was coming, and that the mob would soon be quelled.

The hopes of the passengers were doomed to fatal disappointment.

Upon the appearance of the police, the natives did not cease their firing, nor did they show any signs of respect for their presence.

At this very time they effected an entrance into the depot, and began shooting, cutting down, and robbing the passengers who were huddled together in that part of the building to which they had easy access.

An eye-witness states they tore off the rings from the fingers and ears of the women. They snatched and struggled for

every watch and breast-pin, and trifling ornament. They demanded all the money the passengers had, on pain of instant death. And

those who had given their all to redeem their lives, were sometimes,

though upon their knees crying for mercy, cut down or shot by the savages who followed those who had robbed them. They broke open every trunk, cut open every carpet-bag, and wantonly destroyed

what they did not desire to keep.

At this moment the regular volleys of the police were distinctly heard above all the noises of this terrible scene. But horror on horror accumulated upon these unfortunate passengers. The number that fell in the freight-room and office revealed the fearful truth that the police were firing upon them and not upon the mob. The Governor had appeared upon the ground, made a few feeble attempts to do—no one can tell what—received a ball through his hat—no one knows from whom—ordered the Chief of the Police to fire upon the helpless, unresisting crowd in the Depot—and hurried off on horseback to his house in the city. The confusion and terror and anguish that now ensued, are beyond description. Three were killed, and one, a woman, severely wounded, in the small room over the office. The large shot-wounds in their bodies show that they fell by the fire of the police. At their first volley the woman, whose hands were probably clasped, was struck by a bullet on the side of her left hand, through which it crashed, breaking every bone below the knuckles. It then passed through her right arm, breaking one of the bones of the forearm. At the next volley her husband fell dead by her side.

Mr. Center, the Superintendent of the Railroad, who with great calmness and courage had been doing all that was possible to protect the passengers and the property of the Company, took refuge in the room we have been speaking of, situated over the depot. Two men were holding the door against the natives, who had previously broken into the freight-room and office, and found the stairway. Mr. Center took his place between the two, assisting and encouraging them; a moment after a volley was fired, and he was left alone; both the men were shot. One of them was killed instantly by a ball through the head; and the other, who was shot through the lungs, died before morning. Mr. Center's escape was remarkable. That little room was riddled. Fourteen bullet-holes were counted in the blind of one small window. The roof and floor were pierced in many places, yet he remained here watching the proceedings, which he had no power to control, unharmed until the firing ceased.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Canadian steamship North America at Quebec, we have four days later advices from Europe. Their contents are not important.

Letters from the Crimea have been received to the 8th April. The preparations for the departure of the army continue active. A despatch from Gen. Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, April 18, is as follows:

Yesterday I reviewed the entire army of the Crimea. General Luders, a considerable number of Russian officers, General Codrington and De La Marmora were present at the military *fête*.

The epidemic has ceased in the Crimea.

The London *Gazette* contains despatches from General Codrington, dated 7th and 8th.

Prince Bubutoff was at Tiflis, showing that General Williams had recovered, was forwarded from Tiflis to near Moscow, so that it was not necessary for Doctor McIlroy to go to Tiflis, nor did the Russians seem to desire that he should pass their lines.

The armistice was established in Asia. The last mail from the East states that the insurgents against the Porte in Arabia have suffered so much from cholera as almost to put down the insurrection. Reports affirm that 13,000 have died out of an insurgent tribe of 45,000.

In the House of Lords on Monday, 21st, upon the Church bill, a second reading was moved by the Lord Chancellor. The House divided upon the motion, when there appeared for the second reading, 33; against, 41—being a majority of eight against the government.

In the House of Commons on Monday, 21st, a conversation took place on the subject of the peace rejoicings.

Mr. Roebuck inquired who was to pay the expenses of the contemplated exhibition of fireworks in the Parks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that his consent had been given to the expense, which should come within eight thousand pounds.

Sir G. Gray, in reply to Lord J. Manners, said that notwithstanding the display of fireworks and other demonstrations, it would still be open to Parliament, on the question of the terms of peace, to impeach the government, if it was thought necessary.

The Earl of Clarendon has returned to London. The military inquiry into the Crimean report confirms it. The principal witness examined was Sir E. Lyons.

It is said that the Earl of Elgin having refused the appointment of Governor of Victoria, the important appointment had been offered to Mr. Oliphant, his private secretary in Canada.

At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, on Friday last, M. de Montalembert made a remarkable speech on the freedom of the elective franchise. He denounced the Court of Cassation as an accomplice with the government to render universal suffrage a mockery, and called for an alteration of the law on the monstrous subject.

The French provincial papers speak of an inundation in many parts, caused by the late heavy rains.

By a decree lately passed, iron knees and pieces of bent iron for ship building are admitted duty free.

A letter from Vienna states that the commission for the organization of the Principalities will commence its labors in the course of this month.

Court Orloff has been appointed President of the Russian Council of State.

The Czar has authorized the exportation from Russia and Poland of sheep skins, meat, oxen, horses, hogs, brandy, spirits, ropes and hay.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the treaty of peace with Russia contains a clause that the allies shall evacuate the Ottoman territory on the exchange of ratifications, and that the evacuation shall take place as soon after as possible.

A letter from Constantinople states that Omer Pasha's army will be formed into moveable columns, who would scour the country and enforce the execution of the new laws.

The King of Prussia has ratified the treaty of peace, the Turkish ratification left Constantinople on the 14th inst.

The Russian militia is disbanded. The Admiralty has ordered all the light-houses to be lit, and all the buoys to be laid down in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; also in the Baltic and White Seas.

The London *Globe* states that Lord Clarendon has declined the honor of a Marquise offered to him by her Majesty. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

The French army is being placed on a peace footing.

The *Times* has a leader on the grandeur of the naval review which was to take place at Spithead on the day the steamer sailed. There were to be 240 steamers of various sizes, carrying 3,000 guns, propelled by 30,761 horse power, and manned by 30,000 seamen.

The trade of France is improving. The accounts from the industrial districts are favorable. In corn there is little variation, but the general tendency is downwards. In the provinces the markets were abundantly supplied with wheat. At Marseilles wheat tended upwards.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Tuesday at 93 for money and 93½ for 8th of May. The final payment of the consol loan and exchequer bill fund, amounting together to £1,500,000, falls due on 24 of April.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—In Paris, on Tuesday, funds closed at 74f. 30c. for money and 74f. 45c. for the end of the month, being nearly one quarter lower.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET., April 22, Evening.—A newspaper report says:—

In consequence of the advices from America by the Canada, the cotton market opened on Monday with increased animation, and a general advance of ¾ of a penny per lb. was realized. To-day (Tuesday) the demand has been moderately active with a sufficient supply, and prices firm at the advance of yesterday. Sale 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales on speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADEUTCHS MARKET.—The decline which we have noticed for some weeks in the corn market still continues, and the fine seasonable weather which prevails throughout the country, promising rapid vegetation, is likely to operate further to depress values. The English markets have been liberally supplied with the leading articles of the trade during the past week, and advices from Scotland and Ireland present the same features. At London, on Monday, the supply was moderate, prices generally being the same as on the previous Monday. Flour, however, declined 1s. per sack and bbl.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, May 8, 1856.

The royal mail steamship America, Captain Wickman, arrived at this port en route for Boston, this forenoon.

Her dates from Liverpool are to Saturday, the 26th ult.—three days later than those received by the North America at Quebec.

The news is of no special importance.

Rumors were current, and obtained some credence, that the British government was inclined to give way in the position it had assumed in the controversy with the United States government upon Central American affairs, but the belief was that Mr. Crampton would not be recalled.

The London papers had obtained what purported to be a copy of the treaty of peace.

The contents of the document accord mainly with what has been anticipated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—In the Liverpool cotton market an active speculative demand had prevailed, and the quotations are slightly in advance of those advised by the Persia.

In breadstuffs there was an improved tone, and prices during the week were a shade higher.

Consols were rather lower than at the departure of the North America, the closing quotation being 92½ @ 93.

MEXICO.

Letters from Mexico dated the 22d ult., state that the Bishop of Puebla was making a vigorous pen and ink defence of the rights of the church to the large property lately seized for government use. Although his lordship invoked the authority of saints, holy fathers, and councils of old, President Comonfort held firm to the cash, and the people more disposed to support him. Tamariz was still on board the French frigate Penelope, but was about to leave for the United States. Augustine Iluride, son of the late Emperor, left Vera Cruz in the steamer Texas, in order to visit his mother in Philadelphia. The remains of ex-President Arias were to be brought from Europe for interment in his native soil. It was said that Vidaurre had pronounced against the central government. Attempts at revolution in Tabasco and Morelia had been crushed. General Uriza was to be banished to the island of Coballos, in the Pacific. General Gadsden, our Minister, it was said, had made another treaty with Mexico. The United States ship Cyane was at Vera Cruz—all well. The general opinion in Mexico is that the late vigorous action of President Comonfort with regard to the chancery property of Puebla would, if firmly followed out, have a most beneficial influence on the country at large. He is of opinion that the people will yet be regenerated, and that unhappy Mexico will perhaps rise to her true position in the scale of nations. It was thought that attention to our diplomatic interests in that country would now produce great advantages for the United States. Mr. Gadsden was well aware of the opportunity, and daily improved it; but no result followed, owing, as is said, to the indifference of the cabinet at Washington. A difficulty existed between the Executive and the different Consuls serving in Mexico city, but the cause is not yet clearly explained. The Sardinian Minister had left, but the relations between the government and the representative of France was most harmonious. Archbishop Hughes' organ in this city condemns the policy, educational and otherwise, of the Mexican clergy, and says that the taking away of a portion of their great wealth will improve their morals and patriotism. It advocates a union between the United States and Mexico.

CUBA.

Our advices from Havana are to the 30th ult. They report the island healthy and enjoying political quiet. The United States steamer Water Witch had sailed for Norfolk. The steamship Mexico, lately the United States, had left for Cadiz, the first vessel of a new line which it is intended to run to Spain. Some of the Spanish papers gloated over the idea of the probable defeat of General Walker in Nicaragua. The news of the birth of the imperial prince of France was hailed with every official demonstration of joy. The steamer Water Witch hoisted the French flag on the occasion. Jesuit colleges were progressing rapidly under royal patronage. The United States steamer Water Witch, Com. Thos. Jefferson Page, arrived at Havana on the 24th ult. This vessel has been engaged in surveying and exploring the river La Plata and its tributaries, and her mission cannot but result in great advantage to our commerce and manufactures. She has been absent from home on this service for a period of three years and three months. The *Diario* and *Prensa* newspapers had waged an unsuccessful war against Señor Pancho Martí, who lately leased the Villanueva theatre. The speculation was eminently profitable. The people demanded the taking down of the old wall which surrounded Havana, as ordered some years back by the government at Madrid. Señor Camba, Auditor of War, had been removed. Mr. Godard, with five young men, were nearly killed during the descent of a balloon near Regla. Louis Zayes, had a leg fractured. The British brig Arab had arrived from Tampico.

HAVANA.

We have advices from Port au Prince to the 14th, and from St. Domingo City to the 8th ult. It is stated that the Emperor, in engaging in the late contest, depended too much on the interested representations of disaffected Dominicans; but, although defeated, he was not disposed to listen to dictation from a foreign Power as to his future action in the affairs of his government. It was suspected that the interest shown by the English and French officials toward Faustin I. proceeded solely from jealousy of the progress and influence of the United States both in the Congress and Cabinet. The Dominican authorities had ratified a treaty with the United States. It is identical with the one negotiated by Gen. Cazeneau. President Mota had proclaimed death to all outbreaks or filibusters landing on the island. The decree is mainly directed against ex-President Baez, as it was reported that he was encouraged by France, England and Spain, to attempt a revolutionary demonstration from St. Thomas.

JAMAICA.

From Kingston, Jam., we learn that the United States storeship Supply, Com. Porter, touched at that port on the 13th ult. for water. This vessel was some time since despatched from this port to the Mediterranean for a cargo of camels. Of these animals she has thirty-five on board. The Indiana (Texas) *Bulletin* of the 12th ult., says workmen are now busy in erecting enclosures for the camels, that are daily expected at that port, for service on the Western plains. The enclosures will cover ten acres of

Mr. J. F. Perley, of Newburyport, Mass., a much respected resident of Callao, died about the 25th of March.

A letter from Lima, dated the 25th of March, again calls the attention of the public and our government to the melancholy fate of the nine Americans who were some time since cruelly butchered by Peruvian troops, near Tabaatinga. It is stated to have been a cold-blooded and unprovoked massacre. Surely, some steps will be taken to bring to punishment the perpetrators of this outrage.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 1st of March. They contain nothing of special importance. Mr. Lee, former Plenipotentiary to the United States, had arrived at Honolulu.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE. Thursday, May 1.—Nicaragua affairs were introduced by Mr. Weller, who called for all extant correspondence of any official nature. He condemned the course of the Administration in not recognizing “the existing Government” of Nicaragua, and defended Gen. Walker from the charge of filibustering, saying that he was no free-booter, but an amiable gentleman, actuated by the purest of motives. Mr. Weller wanted no war, but he desired a stable Government in that country, which would only be secured by an infusion of Anglo-Saxon blood. He read a letter from General Walker, which asserted that the British Government have interfered in the pending struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the former with arms. As to the Panama riot, Mr. Weller said that the most friendly relations continued with the Government of New Granada, and he had no doubt that that Government would do justice as far as lay in its power. Mr. Douglass made a brief speech, in which he charged that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was daily violated by Great Britain. He regarded Walker’s Government as legitimate, and the firmest since the Nicaraguans threw off the Spanish yoke. He thought we should rather encourage emigration thither; and though he would support the neutrality laws he would no hair’s breadth beyond their strict letter. Mr. Toombs spoke against the action of the Naval Board, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill, and the bill reviving the act of 1852 relative to suspended entries of public lands, and the act of 1846 concerning suspended pre-emption land claims. Mr. Maxwell spoke for the Southern side, and Mr. Perry followed for the North, on the question of slavery extension. Mr. Quitman introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Neutrality laws, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE, Friday, May 2.—Mr. Benjamin made a speech on matters growing out of the Slavery question, in which he declared it to be his intention to join the Democratic party. Mr. Cass obtained the floor for Thursday next, when he will address the Senate on “Squatter Sovereignty,” in reply to Mr. Brown of Mississippi. Mr. Seward replied to that portion of Mr. Benjamin’s speech which respected himself. Messrs. Hale and Clay then entertained the Senate with the following passage-at-words, which our readers will undoubtedly find highly edifying:

Mr. HALE, of N. H., alluding to what, he said, were grossly personal attacks on him in Mr. Clay’s recent speech, remarked that he had but one word to submit in reply—that it will take something besides malignity to redeem imbecility from contempt.

Mr. CLAY, of Ala., (springing to his feet greatly excited)—I defy the Senator’s malice as much as I condemn his baseness. No man shall assail my rights or those of my constituents, and shirk his responsibility by skulking behind the pines of non-combatants. If he were animated by those heroic feelings which he professes, he would not come upon this floor, and, under the protection of its rules, seek immunity for his insolence. I know he is pleased by this attention. There are those of his class who, like the London attorney, Mark Meddle, in the play, are ambitious of a kick. (*Sensation.*) Mr. Clay concluded by remarking that he had nothing more to say to that Senator, having twice declined his acquaintance; and he asked pardon of the Senate for consuming so much time about a Senator who soils the carpet upon which he treads.

Mr. HALE replied that he had never sought an introduction to Mr. Clay but once, and that was on professional business for the benefit of a citizen of Alabama.

Mr. CLAY rejoined that he did not think his reputation for veracity would suffer by comparison with one who had repeatedly eaten his own words.

Mr. HALE replied, that if he did eat his own words, he would have a more palatable meal than the Senator from Alabama if he should undertake to eat his. (*Laughter.*)

HOUSE.—Thirteen private bills were passed, and the House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE, Monday, May 5.—The Secretary of State was called upon to furnish the journal of the proceedings of the Commissioners convened at Paris to adjudicate on the claims for French Spoliations. Mr. Bayard spoke in favor of the adoption of his substitute for the Naval Committee’s bill to amend the act creating the Naval Board. It proposes to restore officers on the reserve list, and to investigate the cases of those dropped.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill providing for deepening the channel over St. Clair Flats, Michigan, was passed, as was also the bill in relation to improvements in the Savannah River. Mr. Clingman asked leave to submit a joint resolution authorizing the President to employ any part of the land or naval forces, and to call for and use any number of volunteers, to provide for the safety of passengers and property on thoroughfares or lines of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as guaranteed by existing treaty stipulations. Considerable debate ensued, and the House finally adjourned without receiving it.

SENATE, Tuesday, May 6.—The Senate was engaged all day in discussing the proper location of the District of Columbia Armory, and the bill making appropriation for the construction of harbor works on Lake Superior, but without any definite action.

HOUSE.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bills were passed. The morning hour was occupied in the discussion of a bill granting alternate sections of land in Iowa in aid of railroads now in progress of construction in that State. A substitute embracing the objects above mentioned was finally adopted, but no definite action was taken in the matter. The remainder of the session was consumed in personal explanations of a political nature.

SENATE, Wednesday, May 7.—The Senate appointed a third Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the two former Committees being unable to agree. Mr. Bayard concluded his speech, commenced on Monday, upon the means of remedying the blunders of the Naval Retiring Board.

HOUSE.—The entire session was spent in debate upon the propriety of appointing a third Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill. The principal difficulties were stated to be relative to the Senate’s amendments appropriating \$1,800,000 for the Army and \$300,000 for the Washington Water Works. No final action was had.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Monday Evening, May 6.—The nomination of William Goodheart, as Superintendent of Roads, in place of Thomas Starr, was confirmed, Alexander Ward having previously tendered his resignation of the office. The nomination of Thomas A. Bancker, as Clerk to the Superintendent of Repairs of Public Buildings, was received, but was not acted on. A statement showing the financial condition of the Croton Aqueduct Department was also received. The expenditures foot up \$379,084, and the receipts balance the account. The Board concurred with the Council in paying certain policemen for services rendered while under suspension, thus overriding the Mayor’s veto of their previous action in the case. A City Chamberlain will not be nominated till the Mayor returns.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—It was stated by Councilman Van Tine that a letter had been received by certain property owners in Reade street, who are interested in the widening of that street, stating that if \$1,000 were not forwarded to a certain address there would be a minority report of the Committee on Streets against the proposed improvement. Mr. Van Tine offered a resolution to have a special Committee appointed to investigate into the action of the Street Committee to ascertain if there was any foundation for the statement. The resolution was adopted. Three members of the Committee, Messrs. Van Riper, Phillips, and Clinton, favored the investigation. A resolution was offered directing inquiry as to the propriety of changing the landings of the Sound steamers from the North to the East river. A resolution allowing carmen to reside out of the city was adopted by a vote of nineteen to seventeen. Two veto messages were received from the Mayor; one upon the proposition to open Seventy-fourth street, from Eighth avenue to Broadway, and the other upon the resolution awarding to W. H. Adams the contract for building piers at Manhattanville, and in certain contingencies giving to the head of the department to which the matter belongs the power to award the contract to the lowest bidder in order.

Wednesday Evening, May 7, in the Board of Councilmen, an increase was voted of the salaries of the Mayor, the City Comptroller, the Commissioner of Streets, and Deputy Street Commissioner. The Mayor was voted \$6,000 a year, an increase of \$3,000 on the former salary; for the Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets the addition voted was \$2,000 a year, making their salaries \$5,000 each; the Deputy Street Commissioner had his salary raised from \$1,500 to \$2,500.

WHARVES AND PIERS.—The Aldermanic Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, have decided to visit a number of piers and bulkheads, erected without consent, and a number of slips that are filling up rapidly and likely to cause great expense to the city.

COST OF THE MATSELL INVESTIGATION.—May 4, the Committee on Police of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. Baxter, Chairman, met to hear evidence preliminary to making their report, as to allowing the bill recently submitted to the Common Council by Stephen H. Branch and counsel and reporters for services rendered in the investigation, some time since, into the nativity of the Chief of Police. These bills amount in the aggregate to \$4,304, and are distributed as follows:—

Stephen H. Branch, (including \$1,720, borrowed money).....\$2,000
Noyes, Stoughton and Nash.....2,301
Reporters, and sundry items.....203

Statements were made by Messrs. Nash and Noyes, of the Council, and by Alderman Briggs and Stephen H. Branch.

MACHINES TO SPRINKLE THE STREETS.—Several new machines for sprinkling the streets with water were exhibited, May 1st, before the Aldermanic Committee on Croton Aqueduct. Before deciding upon which to adopt, it was voted to have a further trial the next week. The objection to those experimented with was, having too large holes, and causing the streets to be too muddy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 5.—Before Judge BETTS.

The trial of Wm. C. Valentine, indicted for engaging in the slave trade, which was set down for to-day, (Monday,) was postponed till Wednesday, May 14, in consequence of the death of Ogden Hoffmann, who was one of the defendant’s counsels.

The trial of Joseph L. White, Capt. Tinklebaugh and Joseph Fowler, indicted for resisting United States officers in the service of process on board the Northern Light, was set down for Thursday next.

In the case of the United States agt. George Law and Marshall O. Roberts, action on Custom-House bonds, a formal verdict was taken, subject to the opinion of the Court.

John Lowe and John Woods, charged with committing an assault with a dangerous weapon (a sheath-knife) upon the person of one B. F. Johnston, on board the ship Wandering Jew, on her voyage from Liverpool to the East Indies, were arraigned, tried separately and convicted. Charles Edwards for both defendants; District-Attorney McKeon and Assistant District-Attorney Joachimsen for the Government.

Judge Rockwell has delivered an opinion in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, to the effect that the repealing clause of the Prohibitory law did not touch that portion of the excise law which prohibits the sale of liquor in less quantities than five gallons, or to be drank upon the premises of the seller.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SALE OF THE NEW YORK HOTEL STOPPED BY INJUNCTION.

May 6.—Edmund Griffin v. Curtis Judson and Others.

Some few weeks since a decision in this case was given by Judge Slosson in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. H. H. Rice, deputy Clerk of this Court, was appointed receiver to take charge of the lease, fixtures, &c., of the New York Hotel, and was directed by the order of the Court to sell the property for the benefit of the plaintiff. Pursuant to advertisement, the receiver proceeded this morning to put up at auction in front of the City Hall, the property in question. The title of Mr. Curtis Judson in the New York Hotel was put up, the first bid being \$50, gradually rising by fifties, until it was about to be knocked down to Judge Whiting for the sum of \$3,150. The hammer was, however, suddenly stopped by one of the Sheriff’s deputies, who came forward to the auctioneer and served him with a copy of an injunction which had just been issued by Judge Slosson, restraining the sale until the further order of the Court.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We have already announced the fact that Mr. Bayard Taylor is engaged in preparing a *Cyclopaedia of Modern Travel*. We now learn that this work will comprise the voyages, explorations, and adventures of more than fifty celebrated travelers of the half century between Humboldt’s journeys to the equinoctial regions and Dr. Barth’s return from Timbuctoo. The mass of information contained in many of their works, though of great value and interest in every point of view, has never been made accessible to readers of the English language. Mr. Taylor will compare and digest the whole, and we dare say will present it in a most attractive and agreeable form. The work will contain about 800 octavo pages, and will be sold by subscription only. The publishers are Messrs. Moore, Wiltsch, Keys & Co., of Cincinnati.

DERBY & JACKSON are preparing a uniform edition of the novels that delighted the last generation, “Thaddeus of Warsaw,” “Scottish Chiefs,” “Children of the Abbey,” “Romance of the Forest,” &c., &c. We believe each work is to be complete in one volume.

TICKNOR & FIELDS are bringing out a library edition of the “Waverley Novels”—the original three volume romances to appear in two pocket volumes each. The series is to be executed in the best style of Boston typography.

TICKNOR & FIELDS have also in press an edition of Browning’s Poems, more full than any yet published, but not complete. “Sordello” and some other of his least satisfactory productions being omitted.

THE LIFE OF COL. DANIEL MORGAN, OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, has been prepared from his unpublished letters and papers, by his grandson, James Graham, Esq., of New Orleans, and will be issued in June by Derby and Jackson.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

WAU-BUN, THE “EARLY DAY” IN THE NORTH-WEST. By Mrs. JOHN H. KINZIE, of Chicago, with illustrations: Derby & Jackson.

In the handsome volume before us we have a valuable contribution to the early history of the “North-west,” a field which affords more incidents of real interest than any other, and one which can never be alluded to without finding sympathetic readers. It seems strange that an “early history” of anything should commence in the year 1830! Yet so rapidly has grown up our Western States, that twenty-five years have developed vast empires, where previous to that short period of time all was primitive, and, save the intrusion of the savage all was silence and waste. Mrs. Kinzie writes in the first person, and narrates her own experience, and we have yet to meet with a lady who, under such circumstances is not pleasing in her narrative. We find in Wau-Bun the “Early day,” a freshness and originality quite refreshing, while being surfeited with hot-bed literature dealing in hot-bed subjects. There is something fascinating in going into the Wilderness with a woman of such discrimination, and a keen sense of character, and listening to her “first impressions” and her matured experience. Through such a medium the rough, rollicking adventurous life of the frontier, has all the charm of well executed pictures: we see the trees, the rocks, the sky, the sunshine and the storms in their best aspects, while we are comfortably housed, and entirely freed from the necessary evils accompanying such exhibitions. Mrs. Kinzie has contributed much to preserve the true idea of our aboriginal inhabitants; at the time she started from Detroit, she soon came among the red men. Michilimachas was a central point for the fur traders, and all beyond was the Indian’s home, the white man being only an intruder. Following the fortune of her husband she meets with representatives of most of the tribes of the North-west, and naively lets us into their manners and customs, through pleasant incident, and more pleasant anecdote. The struggle of the pioneer, the shifts of refined people living in the back-woods; the novelties and unexpected adventures; the contrast of civilization with the simplicity and the cunning of the savage, are brought before us with the vividness of real existence, and the fresh air we breathe, and the freedom we enjoy in this imaginary existence, improve our bodily health, as well as our mental existence. We predict for Wau-Bun an extensive sale; it is a book that no one can treat with indifference. Mrs. Kinzie will have ten thousand friends throughout the Union, who will admire her fortitude, her humor, and bless her for her observation, and thank her for her industry in record her experience for the benefit of the reading public. The publishers deserve great praise for the manner they have done their part; if our time permit we shall refer to Wau-Bun again.

LIVES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS. By FREEMAN HUNT, A. M., Editor of the Merchants’ Magazine, New York.

If “Commerce is King,” and no one will dispute the adage, then the high officers connected with the sovereign deserve especial notice. Mr. Hunt, fortunately for himself, and for the merchant, entered upon the task of illustrating the vast importance of commercial life, and extending his supervision beyond the details of figures, he has gone on to the interesting field of giving the lives of American merchants, who, after all, hold in a great degree the destiny of the country in their hands. In the present volume before us we have an “Introductory Essay,” which is really a magnificent review of the calling of the merchant, its history, and its influence, and should be read by all who do business, as well calculated to inspire dignified notions, sound principles of honor, and elevate all the associations of trade. Then follow biographical sketches, with nine splendidly engraved portraits of a number of eminent “early merchants,” who did much to give shape to American commercial affairs at the close of the revolution, and continue its prosperity down to the close of the war of 1812. These sketches are written by some of the most eminent scholars in the country, among whom we notice the names of John A. Lowell, Charles King, Jos. R. Chandler, George H. Russell, and Edward Everett. No American library can well be complete without the “Lives of American Merchants.” Mr. Hunt cannot be too much commended for the manner he has accomplished this work; it is worthy of the editor of the Merchant’s Magazine.

THE HEROES; OR, GREEK FAIRY TALES FOR MY CHILDREN. By Rev. C. KINGSLY, author of “Hypatia,” “Amyar Leigh,” with illustrations by the author. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

We have, in “The Heroes,” a very successful attempt to give much of the classic history of Greece, in a style that will meet the comprehension of youthful readers. The task certainly is a difficult one, but has been as far as possible well performed; for if the young, and even the old not familiar with the subject treated, can be induced to read of “the gods” of the most remarkably intellectual nation that ever existed, an appetite may be created for deeper investigation, and consequently greater cultivation of the mind.

COLOMBIA. By PROSPER MERIMEE. Translated from the French. Phillips, Sampson & Company.

Prosper Mérimée has been esteemed for many years one of the most brilliant of French writers, yet we are not aware that a translation of any of his works has ever been offered to the American public. As a picture of Corsican life and manners, Colombia will be greatly appreciated, as it gives a most unequalled picture of Corsican life, made so interesting by its associations with the Napoleon family. The reading public is greatly indebted to Messrs. Sampson & Co. for introducing so striking and agreeable a story to all lovers of light reading who have not cared to make themselves acquainted with the French language, or who have not been so fortunate as to meet with the present volume.

We are in receipt of a number of valuable publications, notices of which we are compelled to defer until our next issue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER FOR BROOKLYN.—The Water Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council have reported in favor of the Nassau Water Works Company introducing water into the city of Brooklyn, and in favor of taking \$1,200,000 of the stock. This company proposes to furnish twenty millions of gallons a day, and the whole cost not to exceed \$4,200,000, and to be completed within three years. The report will be considered at a special meeting to be held May 14.

SUGAR.—The prospect of a good sugar crop in Louisiana is very poor. The severity of the winter killed both seed and plant cane to a great extent, and though an attempt has been made to get cane from Cuba for planting, only three ship loads have been obtained—the Spanish government, from Cuban motives purely, interdicting further shipment. The sugar planters upon the highlands between Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge, being utterly unable to get cane, have planted their fields with cotton.

DURABLE SNOW.—Till the middle of April the snow-drifts in Connecticut, within two or three hours of this city, were several feet deep, and in some mountainous roads it was extremely difficult to get about, after it had thawed just enough to let a horse “slump in.” Some of the farmers could not plow “up to the wall,” on account of snowdrifts.

A GREAT VOYAGE.—The ship Abigail arrived at New Bedford recently, from a whaling voyage, having been absent forty-four months. She had taken during that time 329 barrels of sperm oil, 5,152 barrels of whale oil, and 81,500 lbs. of bone. At the current prices, the aggregate of the voyage would amount to about \$195,000.

CONSPIRACY AND HEAVY BLACK-MAIL OPERATION.—Another of those infamous conspiracies and black-mail operations which occasionally startle the community has recently come to light—the victim in the case being a gentleman who formerly held a very high official station in this city, and the conspirator and black-mail operator a member of the Brown family. The circumstances are similar to those which were divulged in the Court of Sessions about five years ago, when a lawyer of this city was convicted and sentenced to State Prison as one of the principals in the swindle. A woman, young and fascinating, was in this case, as in the other, the tool used by the designing Brown to accomplish his object, and he acted the part of the “injured husband.” The alleged *crim. con.* is said to have taken place eighteen years ago, and since that time the victim has been bled by Brown to the tune of from \$50,000 to \$150,000 rather than bear exposure. The police, as well as several prominent citizens, have for years been aware of the circumstances; but the victim always refused to bring Brown to justice, preferring rather to lose his fortune than his good name. The last haul Brown made was a dead of some property located at Harlem, valued at \$20,000; and to recover this back and bring Brown to justice, it is said, legal proceedings have been or will be commenced. These will probably develop the circumstances of the affair. It is further said that, some time ago, Brown attempted to pluck a wealthy iron merchant of this city by a similar process, but failed and was kicked into the



NICARAGUA.—GEN. WALKER LANDING TROOPS AT FORT CASTILLO, ABOVE THE RAPIDS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR OWN ARTIST CORRESPONDENT.

found by which to determine its date of erection. There is a secret passage cut down through the solid rock, said to have crossed at one time under the river to the opposite shore; but the walls beneath the water have long since broken away, and the communication (if there ever was one) is entirely destroyed. There is a tradition current among the Indians that directly opposite the fort stood, at one time, a large city, which the Spaniards destroyed by entering it underneath by the subterranean passage; but no trace of the city now remains. Where it is supposed to have been located is covered with very large mahogany and Indian-rubber trees, with the inevitable closely-tangled underwood. On the upper side of the bluff, upon which stands the town, is a collection of native huts. Between the bluffs and the river are at present barricades, well guarded, which divide the American-built houses from the aboriginal village.

The scenery on the San Juan, as well as the climate of the country, agreeably disappoint all American travellers. The heat is really at mid-day much less oppressive than what would be called a hot day in New York city, and the night air, which has been represented as so fatal, is on the contrary agreeable, and those who have been in the interior represent the hours of darkness the most pleasant in

the twenty-four. The lower banks of the San Juan are lined with an impenetrable growth of gigantic mosses and reeds, which are so interwoven as to shut out the light of day. It would be impossible for any animal larger than a rat to make its way through it. Where the ground rises a few feet, immense trees loom up into the heavens, and upon their branches, which extend far over the edge of the river, are parasitic plants, with flowers in full bloom, hanging sometimes in festoons, sometimes in clusters, and very frequently they run from tree to tree, filling up the intermediate spaces, giving to the banks for miles the appearance of the sides of very high houses, so thickly overgrown with flowering vines as to leave no part of the building visible. The frequent bends in the river, the never ending variety of trees, the infinitude of birds of gayest plumage warbling forth their mellow notes, the occasional appearance of a bungo boat, with its from six to twelve naked Indians, either lazily exhibiting their dirty copper colored skins to the sun as they glide silently down the current, or lustily pushing their clumsy boats against the stream, the playful and sometimes ludicrous gambols of the ring-tailed monkeys, as they spring from branch to branch, and the heavy flight of some large birds as they slowly sweep past, present so much

for admiration that the eye cannot tire, nor a moment appear monotonous through the entire journey from Punta Arenas to Lake Nicaragua.

Under the long shadow of the ruins of Castillo, just above the village, the river frets over shelving rocks, known as "the rapids." Here for some little distance the stream is broken into picturesque fretfulness, suggesting to the practical, mill seats, to the poetical, a sylvan home. These obstructions to navigation compel the traveller to land at Castillo, and pass above the falls either on foot, or, with his baggage, he can take advantage of a little railway to make the transit, where steamers are in readiness to convey you to Virgin Bay, *en route* to San Juan. By examining our spirited drawings, the whole scene may be comprehended almost as vividly as if favored with personal observation. The times these views were taken are of especial interest. The first represents the arrival of the passengers of the Orizaba, who got as far as Castillo on their way to Nicaragua, but were stopped from the fact that the transit line was taken off by Gen. Walker. The second view is the scene above the falls, with a company of Gen. Walker's men taking possession to hold the place against invasion by water by the Costa Ricans.



NICARAGUA.—CASTILLO CASTLE, BELOW THE RAPIDS.—DETENTION OF THE ORUZADA'S PASSENGERS.



THE "NEW CLUB BOAT "OMACATL."

OMACATL BOAT CLUB.

THE boat clubs of our city, which contain so many good fellows, are getting their beautiful crafts ready for the summer campaign. The "Omacatl Club" launched on Saturday, the 3d of May, an eight oared craft, bearing the club's name, and the event, by the good taste and liberality of the club, was made an occasion of elegant festivity. The boat house is at the foot of Christopher

crossed, forming a pretty and appropriate device. They also wear on the left breast a very neat decoration, made of a gold letter "O" with a chased surface and pendant gold anchor. The name "Omacatl," which is hard to pronounce and unfamiliar to most American ears, by one of those strange similarities of language, in the Hebrew means mirth, and in the Mexican stands for the Goddess of Mirth. The club has a commodious room on Broadway, where the members



"OMACATL"—INSIDE VIEW.

street, North River, and is a model of beauty and neatness; in fact, the little parlor, or more naughtily speaking the cabin, where the members of the club transact their business, and keep their uniforms, is quite equal in furnish to the interior of our first rate steam ships. The boat house is as neat and convenient as possible; in the upper part of it hang two "old friends," which have done good service and now are suspended on their laurels. The smallest is the "Wave," upwards of fifteen years old, the second the "Old 76," which is thirty-six feet long. Those boats have given way to the "Omacatl," forty feet long, eight oared, and pronounced by good judges to be the most highly finished specimen of boat architecture ever seen in New York; in fact, so fine are its equipments, that it

assemble during the long evenings of the winter months and enjoy the facilities of a well furnished reading room and library. The officers elected for the coming six months are, President Franklin S. Schenck, Vice President Henry Keyser, Secretary A. Joseph Metz, Treasurer Charles C. Doolittle, Librarian Thomas Thompson.

ROUTE FROM ASPINWALL TO PANAMA.

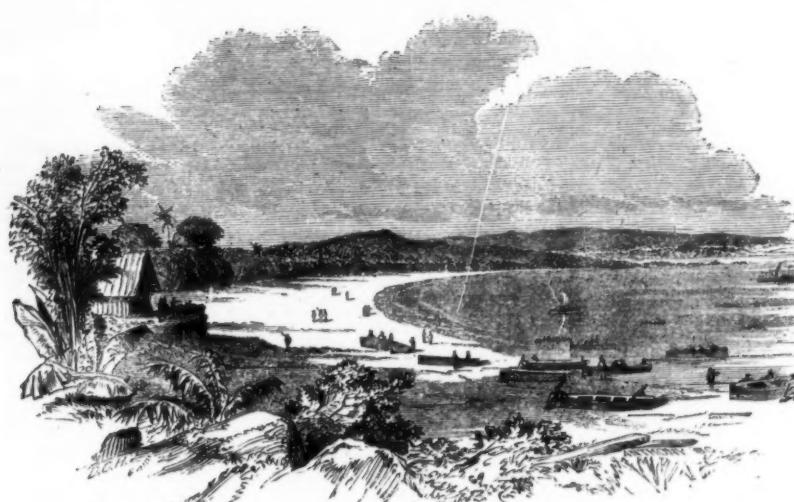
As everything relating to Panama is just at this moment of intense interest, we devote some space to descriptions of the place, the per-

closely together, that their shores to the traveller are but four hours apart.

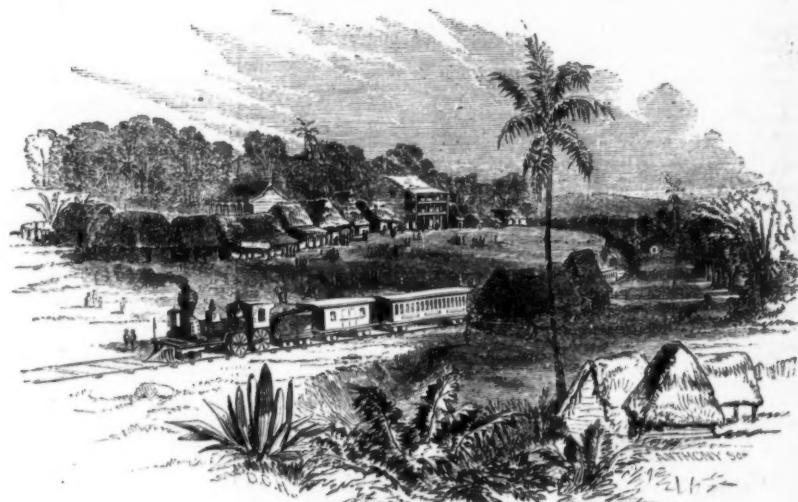
CITY OF ASPINWALL.

THE steamer, having skillfully bent her way through the shipping close in, stopped her engine, and was tediously warped into dock by the aid of the hawser, now uncoiled and laid alongside the wooden pier facing the street of straggling, white painted houses, which border the shores. The shanty, tumble-down look of the town, in spite of the profuse offers of entertainment, thrust in large painted signs, upon the eyes—among which the "Lone Star" shone conspicuously—did not extend a very inviting welcome to the voyager. * * * We followed the rail-road track along the port of the town, overtaking groups of fellow-passengers who sweated in the hot sun under loads of baggage, inquiring anxiously their way to the hotels. On we went, staring at lounging, half-naked Negroes, turbanned Coolies, and pale and white men in Panama hats and linen jackets, until we reached our quarters, our generous hosts refreshing us with iced claret, to which none ob-

jected except those who preferred brandy and water. Aspinwall is situated upon the island of Manganilla, which is about a mile in length, lying at the north-east of Navy Bay. The busy coral insect laid its foundations deep in the sea, and is still hard at work with so much success, that some fear an encroachment upon the conveniences of the harbor. * * * A hundred or so are about the whole number of houses in Aspinwall. Upon the beach at the northern end of the island are a few scattered buildings, gay with white paint and green blinds, chiefly occupied by the officials of the Panama railroad, while to the right of these are the works and depot of the company. Hurrying past some ugly white-washed buildings and outlying huts with half-naked negresses, sunning themselves in



PANAMA—PACIFIC TERMINUS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD.



PANAMA RAILROAD—THE SUMMIT STATION.

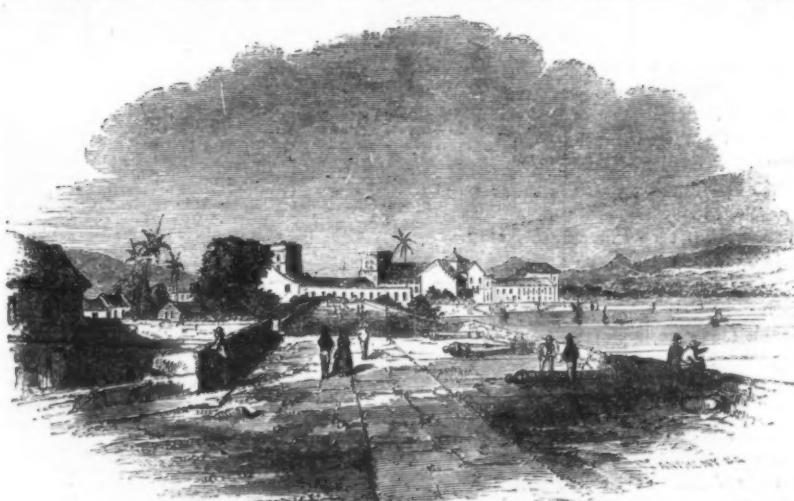
looks rather like an ornament for some ladies' boudoir, than a craft designed to battle with the waves, and receive the rough usage of a club boat. In justification of this ornate style, we must remark that the "Omacatl" is intended more especially for the amusement of the lady friends of the members of the club, and nothing could be too good, or too luxurious, when dedicated to their service. The ceremony of christening was performed amid vociferous cheers in the presence of a large crowd of invited guests, among whom were a number of charming ladies; Miss Mary Keyser broke the wine across the bows, called the name, and the boat by means of ingeniously contrived falls was instantly lowered into its destined element, after which was served a sumptuous entertainment.

The club was established on the 9th of December, 1855, and was composed of twenty-five members, including young men of the highest respectability, who were determined to combine with pleasure the utmost propriety of conduct. The uniform of the club consists of a striped silk undershirt, white flannel shirt over it, with blue cuffs and collars, and blue pants, straw hat, with broad ribbon, on which is neatly wrought the letter "O," with boat hook and oar

sal of which will greatly facilitate the reader in his attempts to fully realize and understand the details of the fearful massacre of passengers at the railroad station. We compile our descriptions from a new work by Robert T. Tomes, but recently published by Harper & Brothers, which affords more minute details of the country through which the Panama railroad passes, and of the people along its route, than can be obtained from any other source whatever. We are under obligation to the Messrs. Harpers for the four accompanying engravings, placed at our disposal to use them for our present number, which is intended to be a complete illustration of the stirring events in Central America.

The first locomotive passed from ocean to ocean on the 27th of January, 1855, conveying the chief engineer, Col. Totten, and some of his coadjutors—a triumphant issue of which these men of skill and enterprise reaped the first fruition, as to them belonged the glory. The magnificent results can hardly be appreciated even by those who suffered the trials and perils of a journey across the Isthmus during the days of the now obsolete mule and canoe. It was American enterprise that brought the two great oceans so

front, one makes his way into the thicker part of the settlement over marshy pools, corrupt with decaying matter, black rotten roots of trees, and all kinds of putrefying offal. We now get upon the rail-road track, which leads us into the main street. A meagre row of houses, facing the water, made up of the rail-road office, a store or two, some half dozen lodging and drinking establishments, and the "Lone Star," bounds the so-called street on one side, and the rail-road track bounds the other. At the two extremities houses bound it on both sides; in the middle there is a narrow pathway over an uneven foot-bridge, with some tumble-down pine buildings on one side only. The hotels—great straggling wooden houses—gape here and there with wide open doors, and catch California travellers, who are sent away with a fever as a *memento* of the place, and shops; groceries, billiard rooms and dancing saloons thrust out their flaring signs to entrap the passer by. All the houses in Aspinwall are wooden except the stuccoed rail-road office, the British consul's precarious corrugated iron dwelling, and a brick building in the course of erection under the slow hands of some Jamaica Negro masons. The pine materials of the wooden buildings were sent



THE BANDEIRA OF PANAMA.



ASPINWALL—ATLANTIC TERMINUS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

out from Maine and Georgia bodily, and among them is the largest building in the town, the United States Hotel, which belongs to Mr. Aspinwall of New York. The population of the place numbers about eight hundred souls; the railroad officials, steamboat agents, foreign consuls, a score of Yankee traders, hotel keepers, billiard makers and bar tenders comprise the whites who are the exclusive few. The better class of shopkeepers are Mulattoes from Jamaica, St. Domingo, while the despensers of cheap grog, and hucksters of fruit and other small wares are chiefly Negroes. The main body of the population is made up of laborers, grinning coal black Negroes, yellow natives of mixed African and Indian blood, and sad, sedate, turbaned Hindoos, the poor exiled Coolies from the Ganges.

THE SUMMIT, PANAMA RAILROAD.

Seven miles from Matachin brought us to Culbre, the summit, as the railroad people call it, since it is the highest point on the route, being two hundred and fifty feet above high tide of the Pacific. We had thus been struggling up hill from Aspinwall at the degree of ascent of sixty-one feet per mile, and, once at the top, we were compensated by the more rapid descent to Panama of seventy feet per mile. Here had been the heaviest work on the line, where a mass of earth, one thousand three hundred feet in length, and twenty-four feet in depth, had been cut through to make way for the march of civilization. The embankment at the summit is of a loose soil, and so close that we could almost touch it from the cars, and hundreds of black and yellow laborers were busy in throwing back the earth, which the first shower softens, washes down, and sweeps across the track, greatly to the obstruction of travel and the successful progress of the railroad enterprise. At the summit, on either side of the track, there is an irregular line of some forty white-washed shanties and bamboo huts, among which "Old Joe Prince's" grogery, with its staring painted sign, is conspicuous. Here, a short while since, was the terminus of the railroad, where passengers alighted in the crowd, and refreshing themselves with bad brandy, took either to mule or railroad car, as they were going to or from California.

PACIFIC TERMINUS OF PANAMA RAILROAD.

Descending from the summit, through forests and savannas, we come within a few miles of the end of the route, where we slide easily along a level and open country to the Pacific, the sight of whose broad bosom, heaving and panting in the sun, is welcomed with shouts of delight as the train coils in among the cocoa-nut palms, and stops at the Playa Prieta, on the very verge of the shore. Our party struggled on past the barn-like railroad offices, through the neighboring settlement of bamboo huts, with their noisy swarm of yellow natives; thence along the rough, shelving shore, where we caught a glance of the boats making their way, one after another, to the steamer, like a line of floating pelicans. We continued our way through a part of the suburbs of Panama, past the provision shops, where festoons of beef hung by the yard over the doors, drying in the sun, and bags of meal, and of dried beans, with calabashes piled with red peppers, and palm-leaf baskets heaped with oranges, crowded the entrances, while the lazy proprietors, with tawny skins, swayed in hammocks in the dark shade inside, and their swarming families of naked piccaninies dabbled in the dirt, and spirited in the gutters that stagnated in the middle of the streets. Then we stumbled along the irregular paved way—never repaired since the days of Pizarro—over the mouldy stone bridge, green with verdure, which arches the trench, now filled with rank tropical growth, and passed through the dilapidated stone gate within the ruined walls of the city of Panama. With a few turns along the narrow streets, dark with the shadows of the projecting balconies, which nearly touched from opposite sides, we reached our destination, and were soon lounging at our ease in the cool spaciousness of the great naked rooms of the Aspinwall house.

THE RAMPART OF PANAMA.

Mr. Tome's description of the town of Panama, of its streets, and its inhabitants, is very vivid. We have only space for that which relates to the rampart, the choice promenade of the city. The ruined walls, tottering turrets with loopholes, jagged and torn by the tooth of time, its dismantled guns elaborately wrought of brass, and richly embossed, brought hundreds of years ago from the foundries of Barcelona, to defend the wealth of Panama from the buccaneers of old, and the jealous enemies of Spain, in its days of grandeur and gallantry, give a melancholy aspect of decay. But the foundations, laid two centuries since strong upon the rocky reef, yet uphold the wide esplanade, scores of feet high, solid and secure from the perpetual swell of the ocean, that rolls in here its great waves, and dashes them against the base until they are driven back in cataracts of foam. The rampart stands upon the point projecting seaward of the tongue of land upon which Panama is built. Before us looking southward are groups of green islands which divide the wider expanse of the bay. There are Taboga and Toboguilla in the distance ten miles away—with fleets of shipping safely anchored in their harbors. Closer, within two miles or so, are the islands of Flamenco, Perico, Llenao, upon the sides of which the cocoa-nut palms can be seen rising from the white surf of the shore. There is hardly a living soul to be met with in these dead times of Panama upon the rampart. A few months ago it was alive with swaggering Californians, who were wont to turn up their noses at the defunct artillery, and show the vitality of their own ready shooters by firing off their six-barrels to the imminent risk of the lives of all who were within pistol shot. Now beyond an occasional senorita, half hid in her black veil, expectant of her lover; an Indian nurse, with a pale sickly white child gasping for a breath of wholesome air; a contemplative old Spaniard, smoking a cigar, and ventilating his Panama hat and linen jacket in the sea-breeze, or a curious stranger, there are no visitors to the rampart.

THE SHORTEST PASSAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

THE recent short passage of the Persia has attracted considerable attention. It is the shortest on record. In connection with it, we give all the passages that have been made under ten days, actual running time both of the Collins and Cunard lines.

In order to give the exact time consumed by each steamer on her passage, we have deducted five hours from the eastern and added the same number of hours to the western passages, which is but four minutes more than the real difference in time.

COLLINS STEAMERS.

EASTERN PASSAGES.

	Left New York.	Arr. at Liverpool.	D. H. M.
1851. Pacific.....	May 10, 12	M. May 20, 1:30	P. M. 9 20 30
1852. Arctic.....	Feb. 7, 12	M. Feb. 17, 10:15	A. M. 9 17 15
1853. Pacific.....	May 14, 12	M. May 24, 3:45	P. M. 9 22 45
Baltic.....	Aug. 28, 12	M. June 7, 3:40	P. M. 9 22 40
Arctic.....	Aug. 20, 12	M. Aug. 30, 3:55	P. M. 9 22 55
1854. Pacific.....	Aug. 5, 12	M. Aug. 15, 3	P. M. 9 22 —
Baltic.....	Oct. 28, 12	M. Nov. 7, 3	P. M. 9 22 —
1855. Atlantic....	May 16, 2	P. M. May 26, 6:50	P. M. 9 23 50
Pacific.....	Sept. 5, 12	M. Sept. 15, 1	P. M. 9 20 —

WESTERN PASSAGES.

	Left Liverpool.	Arr. at New York.	
1851. Baltic.....	Aug. 6, 4	P. M. Aug. 16, 6	A. M. 9 19 —
1854. Baltic.....	June 28, 1	P. M. July 8, 1:15	A. M. 9 17 15

CUNARD STEAMERS.

EASTERN PASSAGES.

	Left New York.	Arr. at Liverpool.	
1853. Arabia.....	May 4, 12 —	M. May 14, 3:45	P. M. 9 22 45
Arabia.....	June 15, 12:35	P. M. June 25, 10:42	A. M. 9 17 07
Arabia.....	July 27, 12:38	P. M. Aug. 6, 11	A. M. 9 17 22
Arabia.....	Oct. 19, 12	M. Oct. 29, 2:20	P. M. 9 21 20

WESTERN PASSAGES.

	Left Liverpool.	Arr. at New York.	
1853. Arabia.....	Aug. 13, 2	P. M. Aug. 28, 7:55	A. M. 9 22 55

THE STEAM-BATTERY.—We learn that the death of the late Mr. R. L. Stevens has caused no interruption of the work upon the steam-battery which he was building for the Government. It is about two-thirds completed, and the plans of Mr. S. were so developed that no difficulty is apprehended in finishing the vessel.

PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

THE country edition will contain the latest metropolitan news, general miscellany, sporting chronicles of the turf and field; religious intelligence, music, and the drama, up to Thursday evening, and will be despatched early on Friday morning. The New York edition will be published on Saturday morning, and will contain the latest intelligences, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., up to the latest hour on Friday night.

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these sapient California legislators, to cry out about the danger to our morals arising from contact with a people whom we felt to be in every respect inferior to us.

Such is not the case, it would seem, with the Chinese settlers in California. Their patient industry, their habits of economy, and their surprising mechanical ingenuity, have already contrasted so favorably with the irregular habits of a population perverted by the influence of the gaming-table, and of rum, that the latter naturally fear that a greater influx of their rivals would compel them to work harder and live more in accordance with the commandments than they are at present reputed to do. This jealousy we can understand; but we cannot comprehend that in a body like the California legislature such influences should be allowed to weigh for a moment against the well-established principles of political economy, which dictate the encouragement of cheap and superior labor, wherever it is to be found. We trust that it is not reserved for any section of this free country to earn for itself the reproach, that it adopts unhesitatingly the most enslaving feature of Asiatic despotism.

By the arrival of the America at Halifax, we have a rumor to the effect that the British government had evinced a disposition to give way in the position it had assumed in the controversy with the United States government, on the Central American question. We trust this report is well-founded, although, judging from the activity of British agents in Costa Rica, and others of the Central American States, we are not inclined to place much faith in it. It may be, nevertheless, that perceiving the difficulties in which the proceedings of Walker may eventually plunge the two governments, the Palmerston cabinet have wisely determined to abandon pretensions which can only prove a source of future trouble and embarrassment.

Mr. Crampton, it is believed, will not be recalled. If his government makes the required concessions on the Central American question, we can well afford to pass over the offence which his foolish proceedings in the enlistment matter has given us.

The grand naval review at Spithead which recently displayed in such a formidable aspect the enormous maritime power of England, had no more curious or interesting feature than the freighting a steam-vessel of war, by orders of the government, with the representatives of the British press. This is the first time, we believe, that the "fifth estate" has been formally recognised by the ruling powers on occasions of this kind. The fact is an evidence of the advance made in the spirit of popular government since the lamentable blunders of the Crimean campaign gave to the press its legitimate influence in the affairs of government

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA, FOURTEENTH STREET.—The weather has been decidedly against our Italian institution. Several evenings of the most uncomfortable weather damped, although it did not destroy, the ardor of the devotees of music and fashion. William Tell attracted a fine audience, and that most conscientious and admirable artist, Radiali, was welcomed back with earnest and enthusiastic greetings. He sang superbly, and acted impressively and forcibly. La Grange won fresh laurels, rendering her difficult music with a freshness and a meaning at once charming and satisfactory. She is at home in every school and every style, and evidences in all, the results, and avails herself of all the resources of a thorough musical education. Madame Bertucca Maretzke appears too rarely, for a more reliable and thoroughly-excellent artist does not exist among us. She was cordially welcomed, and sang and acted charmingly. Bolcioni, our only tenore robusto, was as efficient as usual, but even his experience has not taught him to husband his resources, for in the last acts of the Opera he gave unmusical evidence of being at least partially used up. The part is essentially a trying one, and needs much humorizing. In Ernani, Bolcioni sustained himself without effort, and won much applause for his impassioned singing. We feel pleasure in being able to speak in praise of one who seems so anxious to deserve it.

Our friend Brignoli, called, we believe, among the Fifth-Avenue-ites the "handsome tenor," should be more careful of his voice. It is very much out of order; although beautiful as ever in its quality, it is very variable and uncertain in its quantity. Falling from his horse and scratching his nose is hardly sufficiently fatal an accident to so seriously affect his voice. We fear he is petted too much by our aristocracy, and that work has become distasteful to him. To be maintained, popularity must be worked for and deserved.

The second representation of Martha would, without doubt, have been as brilliant in its results as the first, had not the weather set its face decidedly against it. As it was, and considering the wretched state of the weather, a larger audience was assembled than could have been anticipated, and the performance went off with unusual spirit.

LA GRANGE AS NORMA.—The appearance of Madame La Grange as Norma we look upon as an event worthy of special notice, more especially as it was also the occasion of the debut of Miss Henrietta Behrend, a young American vocalist, who trod the stage for the first time. Grisi is admitted on all hands to be the great and perfect personification of Norma, the Druid Priestess. We who have been ardent worshippers at the shrine of this musical divinity, shall not now attempt to dethrone our idol; but we must widen our alter-piece, and make room beside her for an equal, and call her La Grange. Warmly as we have admired this admirable artist, and greatly as we have ever esteemed her talents, her rendering of the rôle of Norma has raised our admiration higher, and given us a still more elevated estimate of her varied and commanding talent. From the first note of her opening recitative until her last note of mortal agony, her singing was a series of vocal triumphs, remarkable not more for their brilliancy than for their deep, earnest, and passionate beauty. Her conception of the character was broad and grand, a subtle union of the mystic character of the priestess and the passionate nature of the woman. Every phase of this strongly-marked character was portrayed with a vivid force and a life-like reality; the priestess was present in her cold, false nature; and the woman, the wife, the mother, torn by remorse, maddened by jealousy, bowed down by a grief that overwhelms and annihilates, was revealed with all the terrible struggles and emotions which wrung and tortured her soul. Measured in all its proportions, it was a master-work—an outburst of genius—inspiration from the pure realms of art. The spirits of Grisi and Rachel dwelt with La Grange that night, for she emulated the best powers of both—the vocal and womanly passion of the one, and the stateliness and classic grace of the other. We would say more in praise; but having said this, words cannot give praise beyond.

Miss Henrietta Behrend made a successful debut as Adelgisa. She is young, a mere novice on the stage, and was surrounded with all the embarrassments consequent upon such a situation; she was, too, overshadowed by the vocal and mental greatness of La Grange, who towered above like a vast disheartening shadow of unapproachable excellence. In judging of her performance allowances must be made for every disadvantage. No embarrassment could disguise one fact, that she has a fine voice, ample in power, and sufficient in compass, and capable of much in the future. We shall not now discuss her school or style, or analyze the results of her training thus far; we shall leave this task, pleasing or painful as it may be, for a future occasion, when she shall have acquired the confidence necessary for a full development of the powers she may possess. Until then, however accurate the judgment might be, it would, in our own and the world's opinion, be premature. "Give him a chance," is the generous popular sentiment, and with it we cordially agree. The public sympathy was evidently strongly with Miss Behrend, and displayed itself in warm and encouraging applause.

Signor Arnoldi sang and acted Pollio with much taste and spirit. The music ranges too high for the true compass of his voice, but his style and manner were so unexceptionable that we readily pardoned what he could not help, and so adroitly strove to cover. All the rest that pertains to the Opera was well done, under the influence of the energetic baton of Max Maretzke.

To-night, Saturday, May 10th, the glorious opera of Der Freyschütz will be given in German, and La Grange will appear. There will be a crowded house, for Der Freyschütz is shrined in every German soul, and La Grange will interpret it to perfection.

GOTTSCHALK, the inimitable and irresistible pianist, has taken advantage of the strong tide of popularity which is setting in his favor, and is sweeping on its flood to daily successes. He has made arrangements with Madame Lagrange to perform in concert twice a week, and is visiting with her the cities and

towns within six hours' ride of New York. This combination is perfect. In their separate talents, the one is equal to the other, and their entire programmes must present a succession of musical delights, differing only in their nature. The success of the experiment has, we understand, more than equalled his expectations, crowded and enthusiastic audiences greeting them wherever they have appeared.

Gottschalk purposed to give two or three concerts at Dodworth's Academy, before the close of the musical season, at which it is probable that he will play some of his new and exquisite compositions, the result of recent inspirations. We have had the pleasure of hearing some of them, and find them to be beautiful exceedingly—every way worthy of his former works, which have won for him the reputation of an original thinker, and the creator of a style of his own.

We learn that Gottschalk has received a host of applications for instruction in style; more than he could possibly find time to attend to. The few who have secured his services are fortunate, indeed, and are doubtless objects of particular envy to the disappointed applicants.

SIGNORINA PARODI.—This fine artist has recently given four brilliant and successful concerts in Philadelphia, assisted by Madame Fatti Strakosch, Signor Leonardi, Mr. Arthurson, and the indefatigable and admirable Maurice Strakosch. The southern tour of these artists, extending through several months, has been one of unvarying success. Independent of the varied and excellent talent of the party which should everywhere command success, their system of restless and untiring industry insures a corresponding profitable result. The grass grows not under their feet; they eat not the bread of idleness; they enjoy not the luxury of days of rest; while they work in earnest, and wherever the distances are practicable they give six concerts in each week, leaving an unbroken trail of musical success over thousands and thousands of miles of travel. The courtly and popular Strakosch has made the tour of the entire country, some six or seven times. He is a welcome favorite everywhere, and no musical name stands so high throughout the West and South as that of Maurice Strakosch. He understands the popular taste better than any man who has travelled the country, and his tact and energy are equal to every emergency. Among the great successes of the last tour may be mentioned Pardi's singing of the *Star Spangled Banner* and the *Marseilles Hymn*. These were everywhere greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, and Pardi's interpretation of them is said by those who have heard her, to be powerful, dramatic and soul-stirring in the extreme.

These artists left the city on the 6th for a brief Western tour, after which they will return, and we may perhaps be favored with a few concerts. The engagement of Mr. Arthurson is a good stroke of policy, for it is undoubtedly the best English tenor in the country, possessing a lovely voice, a chaste style, and a thorough Italian education. Success to them!

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.—The eighth of these admirable concerts was given at the City Assembly Rooms last Sunday evening, May 4th, before a large and appreciative audience. The programme was varied and admirable, containing some interesting novelties which were highly relished by the critical hearers. The performance was one of the most successful of the series, and increased the desire of all that this enterprise, so important in its musical results, should continue in its career of success. Mr. Bergmann, who is the master spirit of the affair, deserves the highest credit for his judgment and skill. The ninth concert will be given at the City Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening, Sunday, May 11th. We hope to see the room crowded.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERTS.—These pleasant and excellent Concerts are given every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at Hope Chapel. The two given this week presented fine programmes, and were highly successful. The performance is admirable, especially the glee and madrigals, which have never been so well sung in this country. The solo singing by Mrs. Stuart Leach, Miss Leach, Mr. Frazer and Mr. Leach is very excellent, and gives much satisfaction. We cordially recommend these concerts to the patronage of our readers.

THEODORE EISFELD'S GRAND CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY.—Mr. Eisfeld announces a Grand Dramatic, Vocal and Instrumental Concert, to be given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, May 17th. In addition to the attraction of the following Solo artists, Miss Brainerd, Signor Badiali and Mr. Richard Hoffman, and the Grand Orchestra, including all the members of the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Eisfeld will present, for the first time in America, the celebrated and magnificent music of Beethoven to Goethe's *Egmont*. This music is famous throughout the world, and we shall now have an opportunity of hearing it for the first time, performed by one of the finest existing orchestras, directed by Mr. Eisfeld's able and experienced hand. The explanatory Poem will be delivered by Mr. Donald MacLeod, from whose graceful and facile pen the poem proceeds. The incidental songs will be sung by Miss Brainerd.

We cannot detail all the attractions of the programme, but we may say that it is one of the most interesting and important, in a musical point of view, that has been presented this year. Mr. Eisfeld's reputation is sufficient to guarantee the excellence of the performance, and his hosts of friends, which include every musical circle, and the public at large, will crowd the Academy in every part. We particularly direct the attention of our readers to this Concert, for no lover of music should fail to attend.

THE DRAMA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The term of Mr. Wallack's star engagement is drawing to a close. Week after week, until the time has swelled almost into months, has this admirable actor attracted to his well ordered establishment the élite of the beauty, fashion and intelligence of the city. The old fashioned, but real aristocracy, if such an order will be admitted to exist in our midst, who are but rarely to be found in any place of public amusement, make the occasion of Mr. Wallack's rare appearance an exception to their rule, or rather habit, and will be found mightily occupying the prominent seats in his popular theatre. This fact is not to be attributed solely to Mr. Wallack's connection with their reminiscences of the past, although that undoubtedly has its weight; it must be accounted for by admitting that although time may have robbed him of his youthful vivacity, it has left him all that constituted him a great actor in the past; that he still presents all those salient points of sterling, unmistakable excellence, which won for him a name and reputation that still has a pleasant savor with our citizens, and irresistibly attracts them within the circle of his influence. It is a proud position that Mr. Wallack occupies, and we cannot but believe that he estimates it at its full worth. We regret to announce that the coming week will be the last of Mr. Wallack's present representations, and that in all probability he will not again appear before the fall of this year or perhaps spring of 1857. All those who yet wish to see him must crowd their desires into the brief space of one week. Seats will be in demand.

During the present week Mr. Wallack, supported by his admirable and efficient company, has performed the character of *Julien St. Pierre*, in Sheridan Knowles' fine play of *The Wife*. His performance of this character has created a profound sensation, so much so that the demand for its repetition has called for its reproduction every evening. The play of *The Hunchback* will be produced next week, in which Mr. Wallack will sustain the part of *Master Walter*. We would fain pay a just tribute to the admirable acting of Mrs. Hoey, Miss Cannon and Messrs. Lester, Dwyer, Hollard, Walden &c., and the other clever members of the company, but we have not the space to allow us to particularize. We must therefore content ourselves by saying that the ensemble presented by this fine company is as perfect as could be desired or expected.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams remain the attraction at our metropolitan theatre, and their popularity serves to fill its area night after night, whatever be the attraction elsewhere, and in spite of the variability of the seasons. We must again express our estimation of the rare abilities of the charming Mrs. Williams; she enters into every rôle with genuine spirit and humor, and thoroughly identifies herself with each peculiarity and characteristic. She is deservedly great favorite. Mr. Barney Williams has made all the characters he represents his own, and he must be a strong and bold man who would attempt them after him. During the past week Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have appeared in the following range of characters: *Mephistopheles*, *Kate Kearney*, *Widow Bedot*, *The Robber's Wife*, *Ireland and America*, *The Irish Yankee*, *The Irish Post*, and *The Review*. In this list there is certainly something to hit the taste of everybody, and the large audiences which attend the Broadway Theatre are sufficient proof that well selected novelty, in connection even with distinguished favorites, is the true magnet of attraction.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The reproduction of the popular comic pantomime, *Mazulm or The Night Owl*, has been a great and decided success. It has been brought out in all its original splendor, beautiful scenery, magnificent costumes, and gorgeous appointments. In tricks and transformations the vast resources of the establishment are developed, and it may be safely said that in no place of public amusements can such marvellous mechanical effects be produced. It is a specialty at this establishment, and cannot be paralleled. It would be a waste of words to speak of the fun, the humor, the agility, the skill, or the fascinating pantomime of the Ravelles and those associated with them. These are so generally recognized that we should but reiterate the universal opinion. *Mazulm* will be repeated every evening next week.

AMONG THE ENGAGEMENTS EFFECTED BY MR. NIBLO DURING HIS EUROPEAN VISIT, WE ARE AT LIBERTY TO ANNOUNCE THAT OF MR. HENDERSON, WHO IS BY GENERAL CONSENT ADMITTED TO BE THE GREATEST OF LIVING ROPE-DANCERS. HE WILL APPEAR SHORTLY. MANY NOVELTIES ARE IN PREPARATION FOR THE COMING SUMMER SEASON, AND WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN A FEW WEEKS.

LAWRA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The powerful and interesting drama, *The Marble Heart*, has been played with undiminished success during the present week. It has attracted large and brilliant audiences for three successive weeks, and must be looked upon as one of the greatest successes of the season. The acting of Miss Laura Keene and Mr. George Jordan continues to be the theme of general admiration. A burlesque upon *Norma* was produced on Monday, May 6th. It is localized from a London piece; but is neither adapted for this theatre nor its audience. The music was well adapted and arranged.

This evening is Miss Laura Keene's benefit. A new American comedy will be produced, to be followed by *Camille*. That the fair manager will have a bumper beyond a doubt. Personally a universal favorite, and admired for her brilliant talents as an actress, her appeal for a benefit will be cordially responded to by the whole theatre-going public, and the "Varieties" will be crowded to overflowing to testify to the esteem in which she is held.

On Monday evening will be produced, for the first time, a powerful and thrilling drama called *Diana*, which is said to be a continuation of the celebrated Dramas *Camille* and the *Marble Heart*, and made a sensation and met with as decided a success in Paris as those widely celebrated pieces. *Diana* has been sometime in preparation and will be produced with the greatest care.

EMPIRE HALL—LOUIS KELLER'S TRIUMPH OF ART.—We are happy to announce that admirable classic Tableaux, under the direction of Louis Keller, may now be witnessed at Empire Hall, 596 Broadway. The Grand Tableaux Soirees are given every evening, and since the commencement of the series, on Monday evening, May 6th, the hall has been densely crowded by artists, amateurs and lovers of the true and beautiful in art. The new series presented are in every

way as admirable and fascinating as those which, at the Broadway Theatre, called forth the unequalled approbation and enthusiastic praise of the public and the press. We speak of these Tableaux presented by M. Keller warmly and earnestly; we recommend them to the patronage of our readers and friends unhesitatingly, for we consider them beyond all comparison the most exquisite art-pictures that we have ever seen—pictures that we could gaze upon night after night with increased and increasing admiration. We announced with peculiar gratification this new and delightful source of amusement, and advise the public to make a note of it.

BROADWAY VARIETIES.—Our wonderful company of juvenile comedians have played, during the past week, quite an extensive round of characters to houses which, despite the inclemency of the weather, have been filled with delighted pleasure seekers. On Thursday evening the performances were, *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady and Black Eyed Susan*, both of which were admirably performed. On Friday evening, *Rob the Outlaw and Cousin Joe*, the latter character being a perfect creation of little G. W. Marsh. This evening a most excellent bill is offered to the patrons of the establishment, consisting of the ever-popular drama of *Black Eyed Susan*, and the laughable farce of the *New Fools*.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—During the past and the present week the host of strangers flocking to the city has made this establishment a perfect gala-scene. It has been literally thronged, and the curious crowd seemed thoroughly to enjoy the excellent acting in the lecture-room, and the million curiosities distributed about the building. The engagement of the talented little Cordelia Howard has proved one of those fortunate hits which even the acutest managerial foresight can hardly predicate upon. The best laid plans, too, often fail, when a lucky circumstance achieves a triumphant success. As *Eva*, Cordelia Howard sustains her great reputation. It is at once the most affecting and simply natural piece of acting we ever witnessed, and nightly moves to tears the large and sympathizing audiences which crowd the lecture-room.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ITEMS.

NEW ORLEANS.—A series of Italian operas are being given at the "Gaiety." Robert Steeple is the conductor, and the enterprise is said to be successful. The charming vocalist and piquant actress, Madile Calve, who was so great a favorite here years ago, took her farewell of the stage, last month. The demonstration in her favor was enthusiastic in the extreme. It was, indeed, an ovation. Aubert's opera of *L'Ambassadrice* was performed on the occasion. At the St. Charles Theatre, Gabriel Ravel's troupe is attracting crowded and brilliant audiences.

MOBILE.—Miss Heron is about to produce a new piece translated from the French, the subject of which is the story of *Medea*. Sr. Louis.—Mr. John Owen, the popular low comedian, has made a success at the Theatre here. KENTUCKY.—Mrs. Macready is giving dramatic and musical entertainments in this State, assisted by Camille Ursu the admirable young violinist.

CINCINNATI.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, the truly excellent actor, is playing a most successful engagement at the People's Theatre. He deserves the highest success. WORCESTER, MASS.—The Langman company of actors are giving entertainments here. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A dramatic version of *Jane Eyre*, by John Brougham, is announced at the Arch. Forest at the Walnut and the National Theatre is opened under the direction of McKeon. SAVANNAH.—A new drama from the pen of Miss Louisa Reeder was produced a few nights since at Savannah. It was written to the order of Mr. Chanfreau, for Gotham, and is called *Linda, the Sugar Girl, or Mose among the Conspirators*.

MILWAUKEE.—Miss Emma Bradley—who are pursued by two villains of the codfish aristocracy for unholy purposes, but who fail through the intervention of a divine Providence and *Mose*.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Miss Bitchings, assisted by Mr. Martin and her father, the well known Peter Bitchings, gave a concert here on the 28th ult. Among other things she chanted a passage from Longfellow's *Hawthorne*.

VIRGINIA.—Mrs. Lesdermer is giving a series of readings through the State. *Hawthorne* is the staple of her entertainments.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The beautiful Emily Thorne has made a decided sensation here at her father's Theatre.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—James H. Hackett is playing at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo. Miss Georgina Hodson took a benefit there on Monday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, MONTREAL, will be opened by Mr. J. B. Buckland,

about the middle of May. G. W. Stoddard, Miss Annie Taylor, Mrs. Archibald and Louise Howard are among his engagements.

Mr. Henry Wallack is about to return to America, and has been entrusted by Mr. Willard with the control of the National Theatre in Boston, for the coming season. He will, of course,

play the first old men of the theatre. We hear that Mr. Wallack will inaugurate the enterprise by the production, on a very expensive scale, of Pittock's grand Egyptian spectacle of *Notocoris*.

MR. WALLACK'S GRAND CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY.—Mr. Eisfeld announces a Grand Dramatic, Vocal and Instrumental Concert, to be given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, May 17th. In addition to the attraction of the following Solo artists, Miss Brainerd, Signor Badiali and Mr. Richard Hoffman, and the Grand Orchestra, including all the members of the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Eisfeld will present, for the first time in America, the celebrated and magnificent music of Beethoven to Goethe's *Egmont*.

This music is famous throughout the world, and we shall now have an opportunity of hearing it for the first time, performed by one of the finest existing orchestras, directed by Mr. Donald MacLeod, from whose graceful and facile pen the poem proceeds.

The incidental songs will be sung by Miss Brainerd.

SYNOPSIS OF NEWS.

Mr. Emerson has finished his lectures in Boston.

The village of Gowunda, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., was almost wholly destroyed by fire April 30.

The Empress Eugenie is entertained every day in her chamber by a concert of the choicest description.

Ohio holds her Republican State Convention at Columbus on the 29th of May.

The new Rhode Island Legislature convened at Providence this week.

General S. F. Cary, of Ohio, is lecturing on Temperance in Charleston.

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia with a cargo of Venezuelan guano, from Mark's Islands, in the Caribbean.

The first ship of the season arrived at Quebec, May 5. It was the Queen of the Lake, an iron vessel.

The President's private secretary—Sidney Webster—has recently been in this city on business in connection with our Central American affairs.

The expedition of the American Guano Company from San Francisco, under Commander Mervine of the Pacific Squadron, has been heard from at Sandwich Islands, whence it had sailed for its destination.

COL. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT is not a Catholic nor a slaveholder, but is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is "intensely opposed to the further extension of slavery."

Pierre Soule has addressed the citizens of New Orleans on the Central American question. In his acceptance of the invitation he expresses great sympathy with Walker.

Though the number of persons in the city of Boston worth \$50,000 and upwards increases from year to year, the number of colossal fortunes is smaller than it was a quarter of a century since.

One man in Philadelphia holds a million of dollars of the Texas bonds soon to be paid, which he bought from the United States Bank at the rate of fifteen cents on the dollar.

Mr. Thomas Crosby, of Greystown, is prosecuting before the Court of Claims, at Washington, a claim of \$12,000 for the destruction of his property by the bombardment of that place.

Creditors of P. T. Barnum were notified by his Commissioners in Bridgeport, Ct., that Monday, May 5, was the day limited by them for the presentation of their claims.

The wife of Thomas Rossiter, the artist, is dangerously sick at Paris. Her father (Dr. Eleazer Parry) left by the Arago May 1st, to be with her.

May Wood, at the invitation of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, of Richmond, Va., delivered an address at that city on Friday night, May 9, on "The Genius and Character of Alexander Hamilton."

There is considerable excitement at New Orleans in regard to Nicaraguan affairs, and the friends of General Walker are working hard to send him aid. Col. French is there.

Maryland, notwithstanding the tremendous Custom House and Post Office influence brought to bear by the administration, is said to have gone for Mr. Buchanan.

On the sunny shores of Cape Cod they are raising the white Weymouth pine from the seed, which is planted in hills like corn, where the soil will produce nothing else.

The Wisconsin Legislature has again refused to re-establish Capital Punishment—the bill to repeal the anti-Hanging act having been rejected in the Assembly by a majority of one.

It is stated upon good authority that the administration is prepared to recognise the Rivas-Walker government, and receive the new Minister from Nicaragua, Padre Vigil.

The Geographical Society at Paris, in its first annual meeting for 1856, awarded its prize for the most important discovery during the last year to Dr. Heinrich Barth. The next prize, of a golden medal, was adjudged to Mr. E. Geo. Squier, of the United States, for his Central American Researches.

A neat, full, and valuable Railroad Map of the United States has been published by Easing, Bridgeman & Fanning. Not the lines only, but the stations and depots of all roads in use, are laid down. It is just the thing for those who travel.

The deposits at the Philadelphia Mint during the month of April amounted to only \$849,820, \$751,500 of which were in gold. The coinage in gold was \$21,115,027; in silver \$450,000; and in cents, \$2,033 82. The aggregate coinage for the month amounted to \$1,567,960.

NOTICES OF THE STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE GROWING CROPS IN OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, MARYLAND AND NEW YORK, CONCERNING A VERY GRATIFYING STATE OF THINGS, AND IT IS PREDICTED THAT THE YIELD OF BREADSTUFFS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR WILL GREATLY EXCEED THAT OF THE LAST.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN REPLY TO A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR INFORMATION, STATES THAT THE GEORGIANA AND SUSAN LOUD CASES, WITH OTHERS FOR INDEMNITY WITH SPAIN, ARE STILL SUBJECTS OF NEGOTIATION.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LAND-WARRANTS ISSUED UNDER THE LAW OF MARCH, 1855, IS 227,000, REQUIRING UPWARDS OF 15,000,000 ACRES. THE NUMBER OF CLAIMS RECEIVED IN APRIL IS 245,700. UPWARDS OF 14,000 WARRANTS, COVERING 1,700,000 ACRES, WERE ISSUED IN APRIL.

A LARGE MEETING WAS HELD AT LAWRENCE, ON THE 26TH OF APRIL



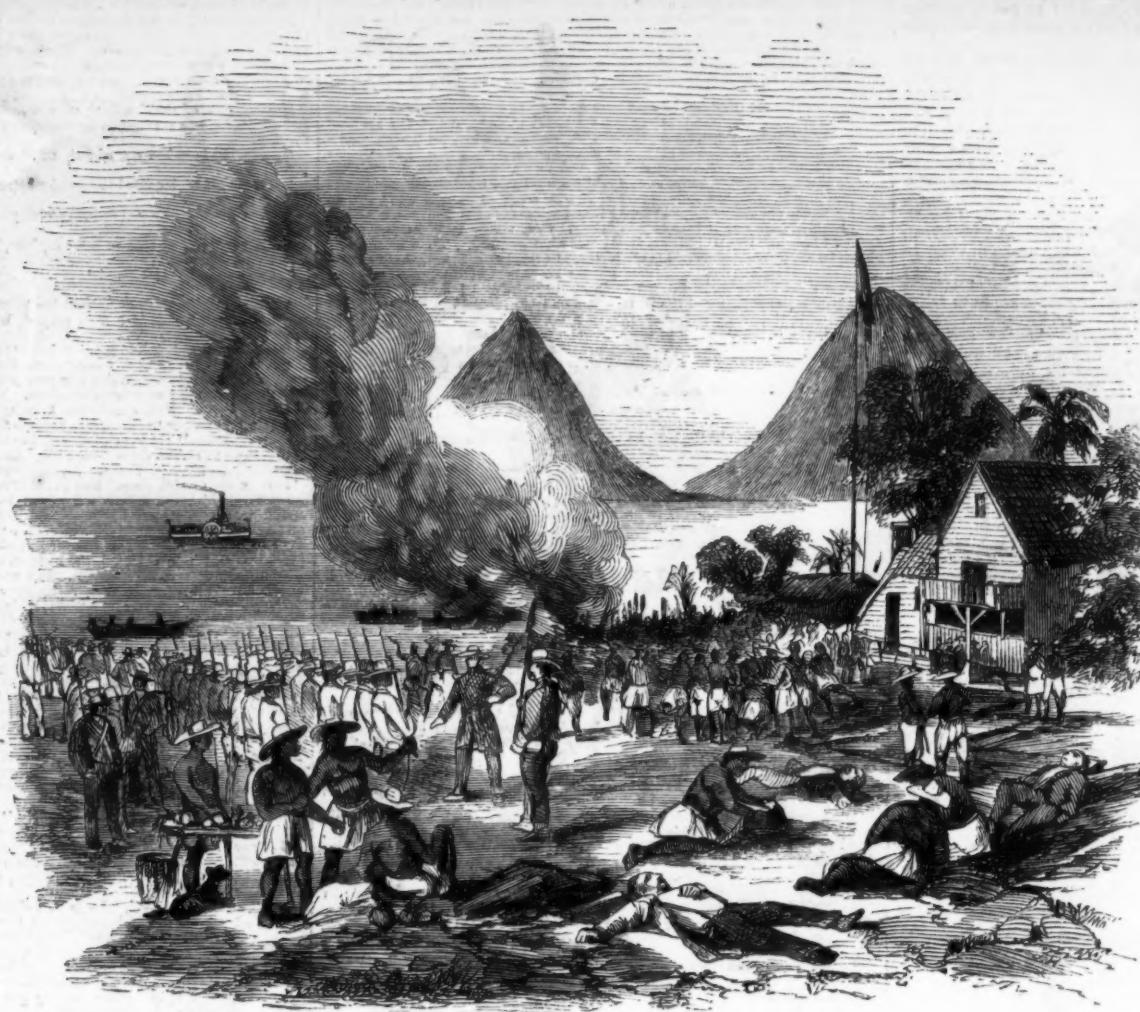
BATTLE OF RIVAS.—FROM A SKETCH MADE ON THE SPOT BY OUR ARTIST CORRESPONDENT.

BATTLE OF RIVAS.

The discomfiture of the traitor Schlessinger at the hacienda of Santa Ross, made it necessary that General Walker should at once meet the enemy. General Walker, who had taken possession of Rivas on the 22d of March, finding his quarters were no better than at Granada, much to the joy of the inhabitants, returned to that city. On the morning of the 7th April, intelligence reached Granada that immediately after the departure of the American troops from Rivas, force of 1,500 or 2,000 Costa Ricans entered and took possession of the city. As the information was authentic, there was no time to be lost on the part of General Walker in making ready to repulse the enemy. By daylight on the 8th inst., a force of 500 men, including 100 native troops, were on the march from Granada, to engage the presumptuous invaders. General Walker, in person, was at the head of the army. The force under his command encamped the night of the 10th of April, within nine miles of Rivas, and in the meantime it had been ascertained beyond doubt that the city was held and fortified by 2,000 Costa Ricans and Chamoristas. Early on the morning of the 11th, the march was resumed, with the prospect ahead of a lively engagement. Evidently to the surprise of the enemy, the democratic force, instead of entering the city by the usual route from Granada, came in by the road leading from San Jorge or Virgin Bay. The troops, without halting, were assigned their respective positions, and instructed as to appropriate points of attack. The battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel Sanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the west side of the plaza, and the east side was to be charged by the force under command of Colonel Fry. With a whoop and a yell, a rush was made for the plaza, and, as the troops were discovered by the enemy ascending the eminence which concealed the approach to the city, they were saluted with a volley of musketry, which gave indication of a firm and obstinate resistance. On both sides of the plaza a brisk and incessant firing was kept up by the enemy, but the fearless and undaunted forces of the democracy charged them with so much rapidity that in less than five minutes the Americans were in the entire possession of the plaza. The Costa Ricans shunning an open fight, precipitately betook themselves to the barricades and fortressed houses, and from those places of protection and concealment, continued an unremitting fire.

Amid the din of the musketry, and the shouts of the combatants, there suddenly thundered in the confusion a piece of artillery that sent its iron hail among the brave Granadians. Orders were given to seize this fatal engine, which were instantly executed by Lieut. Col. Saunders. This gallant officer, followed by his intrepid soldiers, heedless of the odds against them, sprang among the invaders, when a fearful hand to hand conflict ensued. The enemy fought with a courage perfectly without parallel in Central American troops, but finally gave way and the gun was captured. Amid cheers that for the moment rose above the conflict and the crash of arms and the captured piece with its ammunition was dragged in triumph across the plaza, and placed under the command of Capt. McCordle, and a few moments only elapsed before it was hurling destruction among the Costa Ricans. Chagrined and enraged at the loss of their gun, they made several bold attempts to repossess it, but its thundering tone, rapidly followed by the deadly discharges of the Mississippi rifle, intimidated

VIRGIN BAY—SLAUGHTER OF AMERICANS AND BURNING OF THE PIER BY THE COSTA RICANS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST CORRESPONDENT.



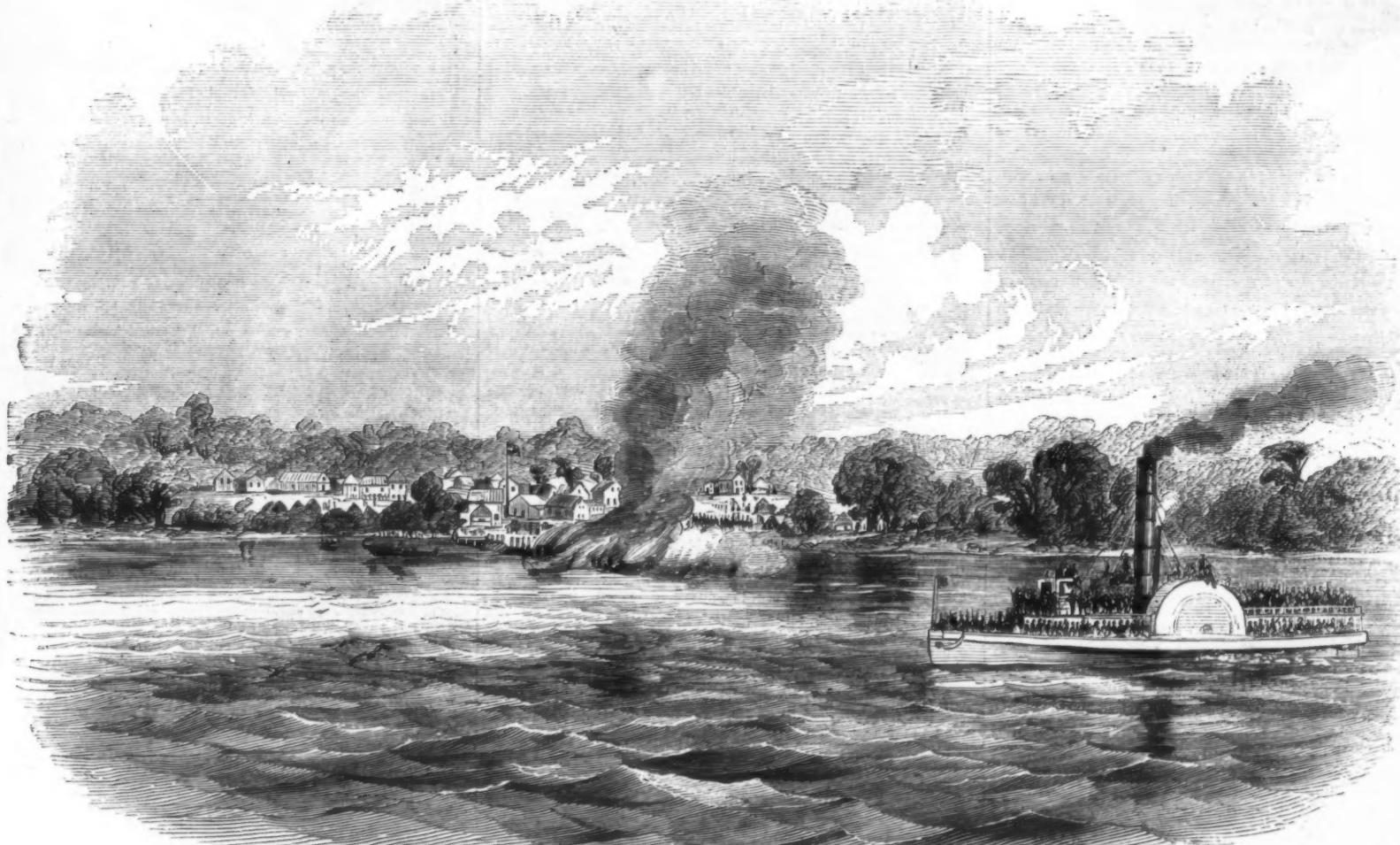
their endeavors, and drove them back to their places of concealment. In the meantime fifteen or twenty riflemen had stationed themselves on the roof of a building from which they could plainly discover a large body of the enemy on the back streets. A continuous fire was kept up by those gallant fellows, and at least a hundred of the enemy fell from their destructive aim. The conflict became too fierce for the Costa Rican invaders and 300 of them in a body were discovered making their rapid retreat in the direction of San Juan del Sur. Following the retreat of the 300, about twelve o'clock in the day, the enemy received a reinforcement of 250 men from Virgin Bay. Captain Waters, one of the Rangers, who held possession of the tower surmounting the unfinished Cathedral on the north side of the plaza, immediately communicated to General Walker information of their approach, and a body of men was sent to protect that portion of the town. In the meantime Captain Waters and his Rangers from their convenient position opened upon them with their rifles, and did most signal execution. The intention of the enemy of completely surrounding the city and hemming the democratic forces in the plaza, was thwarted with most gratifying success. It was not accomplished, however, without a long and fierce firing at the enemy from all four of the corners of the plaza.

The north-west corner was held by Col. Don Bruno Natzmer and Major O'Neil, with their command, and over a hundred dead bodies

of the enemy gave signal proof of the gallantry of those officers and the intrepidity of their men. The south-west corner was in charge of Captains Rudler and Mason, with their companies, and that with the exception of the position held by Lieut. Col. Sanders, was the one from which the greatest danger was to be apprehended. Those brave officers and their trusty men maintained their ground against a concealed foe, with a firmness and courage deserving of the highest commendation. Some of their noblest spirits in the exhibition at this point of fearless and undaunted courage, fell martyrs in the cause of democracy. Among those it should not be deemed invidious to mention Lieut. Morgan, of Gen. Walker's staff, and Lieut. Doyle, of the army, men of as sterling heroism and as true hearts as ever belonged to humanity.

From three corners of the plaza a constant fire was maintained from eight o'clock in the morning until noon. Four hours of unremitting service in the field, following a tedious march of more than two days, had necessarily the effect of burdening the energies of the soldiers with irresistible fatigue. The enemy, too, seemed to have become wearied of the fight, and little firing for an hour was done on either side, except by sharp-shooters adventuring chances at a long distance. The temporary cessation of violent hostilities by the enemy was discovered, however, to be a ruse, for the purpose of secretly possessing themselves of the building on the north-east corner of the plaza, whence unharmed they could pour a destructive fire upon the American troops stationed in every direction upon the plaza. The stratagem was discovered by Lieut. Gay, whose timely and vigilant service doubtless saved the lives of many of the Nicaraguan soldiers, and terminated more speedily the sanguinary conflict. Information of the movement of the enemy was communicated by him, and volunteers solicited to make a desperate charge and rout the enemy from their close approximation to the position they coveted. Ten true and fearless men, armed with rifles

and Colt's revolvers, were all that were required, and instantly the requisite number, fully equipped for the perilous expedition, were ready to engage the foe. This number was composed of officers, among whom were Captains Hueston and Sutter, of Gen. Walker's staff; Col. Kewen, volunteer aid to Gen. Walker; Major Rogers, of the Commissary Department; Major Webber; Captains Breckenridge and Mahon; Lieutenants Winters, Smith, and Gay. A few privates also volunteered, increasing the number to thirteen. Crossing the street under the fire of the enemy, they passed through the corner building that was sought to be possessed by the foe, to the far end of the corridor, which was partially barricaded by an adobe wall or breastwork. From that position they cautiously surveyed the approximating enemy, and hastily determining the plan of operation, the order to charge was given, and with a yell and a bound they rushed in the direction of the picket fence behind which the enemy were cautiously making progress. The yell was immediately responded to by a volley of thirty guns; but as the attack was so sudden, the disconcerted foe were unable to aim with precision, and the only damage effected was a single wound inflicted upon the head of Captain Breckenridge, not interfering at all with his prosecution of the charge. The fence was gained without any loss, and thence a brisk fire opened upon the retreating enemy. They fled for protection behind a neighboring building, whence, with more security, they



VIRGIN BAY, NICARAGUA, FROM THE LAKE—WALKER AND HIS ARMY ON BOARD THE STEAMER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST CORRESPONDENT.

could prevent pursuit. It was necessary, however, that they should be driven entirely from that vicinity, and in order to get a position to effect that object, it was necessary to cross a street exposed to the enemy's fire.

It was a hazardous experiment, as the opposition force was ascertained to be more than a hundred strong. Nothing daunted, however, the thirteen essayed the perilous adventure, and although the bullets whistled in fearful proximity to them, not a man was killed or wounded. The position they sought was gained, and then the crack of the rifle became the death knell of the foe. The enemy with great obstinacy sought to maintain their ground, and returned the fire with apparent zeal and eagerness. In this engagement, Capt. Hueston, of the General's staff, fell mortally wounded. With his parting spirit escaped the pulsation of a true and valiant heart. He was a man of fine attainments, of noble and generous impulses, and exemplary heroism. As an atonement for the death of Captain Hueston, not less than thirty of the enemy were made to bite the dust. The fire of the remaining twelve became too disastrous for the Costa Rican braves, and they were compelled again to relinquish their position and seek greater security elsewhere. They began a precipitate retreat, but were hotly pursued by their assailants. Fortifying themselves behind a broken adobe wall, they again turned upon their pursuers, and opened a determined fire. In this assault Lieut. Gay was slightly wounded on the head. To drive the Costa Ricans from the wall and take possession of it was the object and determination of the pursuing party. The enemy seeing this determination, again sought safety in flight. With the loss of eight or ten more of their number, they succeeded in reaching the building from behind, where they again sought to repulse the advance of the Americans. In the further prosecution of the pursuit Lieut. Gay was mortally wounded, and Louis, known as "French Louis," was killed. Lieut. Gay was in the first battle of Rivas, and in all the subsequent conflicts in Nicaragua, and a bolder and more determined man never lived. He died from an excess of gallantry, from reckless exposure to the enemy's fire. He was the projector of this assault, and to him may be attributed in a great measure the triumph of the day. The enemy still pursued, made good their retreat, and little execution was afterwards effected. The fight on the plaza had almost entirely ceased. During the remainder of the day, and until late at night, there was no firing, except from a few of the enemy, who throughout the conflict maintained their concealment, and with Minie rifles menaced every visible inimical object. The possessors of these weapons were evidently Englishmen and Germans who had long experience in the use of that deadly instrument. The majority of Americans killed fell at the hands of those foreign miscreants, who have allied themselves with servilism against the liberal party of Central America.

BURNING OF THE PIER AT VIRGIN BAY BY THE COSTA RICANS.

SCARCELY had Gen. Walker withdrawn his troops from San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay, previous to the battle of Rivas, than the Costa Ricans marched into the abandoned towns, from which last place they observed the steamer San Carlos pass by with Walker's troops on board. The Costa Ricans, upon taking possession of Virgin, fired indiscriminately on every person they saw, killing eight or ten Americans who had been, or were at the time, employed by the Transit Company, and who were in no way connected with Walker's movements. Not content with this barbarity, they fired the new pier and reduced it to ashes. Our artist has sent us spirited sketches of the scenes, which we transfer to our pages, as interesting mementos of the great struggle now going on between Costa Rica and the people of Nicaragua.

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.—Commenced in No. 7.

CHAPTER XXIV.

O treacherous night!
Thou lend'st thy ready aid to every treason,
And tempest mischiefs thrives beneath thy shade!

AARON HILL.

THE night on which Amen Corner was to make the attempt to carry off our hero proved a dark one, and consequently the better suited to his purpose; he had little doubt of the fidelity of his confederate, for he held, as he imagined, the power of ruining him; a power quite as likely to prove dangerous to himself, seeing that the receiver of stolen property is, in the impartial eye of the law, quite as culpable as the actual thief. This, however, was a contingency which the ex-parish clerk of Crowshall was far from perceiving, his head being filled with calculations of a character far more complex. He had always entertained a vague suspicion that serving Mr. Roderick Hastings in unscrupulous designs was something very like playing with edged tools, and the conversation he had overheard between that worthy gentleman and Nan in the vault had set him thinking.

"When my work is done," he repeated several times to himself; "but my work is not done yet, nor shall it be till I am satisfied as to the future. I am not the fool he thinks."

After due consideration he came to the conclusion that, however desirable it might be for both their sakes to obtain possession of Dick, it would be anything but prudent to part with him; he determined, therefore, to retire with him to some distant part of the country—he had already taken a lone cottage on the borders of Epping Forest with that intention, and, once there, to communicate diplomatically with his employers.

The ruffian expected but little resistance from his victim; the boy was so young that he could easily, as he believed, regain his ascendancy over him—the ascendancy of terror.

Amen had provided himself with a strong horse and a light covered cart. Roderick had furnished him with ample means to purchase them; and, full of confidence in the integrity of *James* and the success of his enterprise, he drove up Garland-street, which a long low wall separated from the field at the back of the grammar school.

The night was a cold one, and the ground so crisp that the rattling of the wheels and the tread of the horse might be heard at a considerable distance.

Agreeably to the instructions he had received, the driver drew up before a pair of large blue gates, and after looking cautiously round to assure himself that he was unobserved, gave three knocks.

"Who is there?" demanded a voice, which Amen recognized as the footman's.

"*Trump*," was the reply. The watchword had doubtless been selected in allusion to their card-playing, at which his dupe had proved so unfortunate.

"The knave," muttered Sam, who, ensconced in the branches of an enormous walnut-tree, overheard all that passed. Dr. Malling had placed him there to ensure the success of a plan which he had conceived for finally securing his pupil from the attempts of his enemy.

The words were uttered, however, in so low a tone, that neither of the men heard them.

James opened the gates just wide enough for the horse and cart to drive in, and closed them immediately afterwards.

"Good," thought Sam.

"Have you brought the spoons and forks?" whispered the footman.

"All right."

"I must see them," continued the man. "There must be no trick, no treachery this time. If I help you to steal the poor young gentleman, it must be on condition that every one of them are given up."

"There," said Amen, drawing a heavy parcel from the pocket of his great coat, and opening it. "Now are you satisfied?"

James turned the light of a small pocket lantern upon the contents of the parcel, to assure himself that the speaker had not deceived him, and, satisfied that it really contained the missing plate, began to breathe more freely. He felt that at the worst he should escape with the loss of his place.

"Give them to me," he said.

"And the boy?" replied the tempter.

"I'll fetch him."

"Bring him first," said Amen, with a sneer. "Look you, my fine fellow," he continued, "you have to do with one who is as well acquainted with the game of trap as you are. Never met with any one clever enough to do me yet, and I've had some sharp customers."

"You have found your match this time, at any rate," thought Sam, who perfectly comprehended the plan of the head master of the grammar school; "but the cunningest fox is run to earth at last."

"You must accompany me to the house," said the man, "and receive him from me—but should he resist?"

"He'll not resist when he hears my voice," observed the ruffian.

Amen Corner threw him a heavy horse-rug which he had brought from the cart.

"Roll him up in that," he said, "it will keep the young rascal both warm and silent; you see I have provided for every chance."

"But one," mentally added the boy in the tree; "that of being found out."

"Don't let us lose any more time," exclaimed the footman; "and, above all, see that you keep faith with me; if you attempt to cheat me, I'll give the alarm, though we both swing for it."

"Both!" repeated Amen Corner.

"Yes; the receiver is as bad as the thief, you know."

A vagus suspicion that he had not acted with his accustomed prudence in the affair of the plate flitted across the mind of the ex-parish clerk, but it was too late to retract; the error was already committed.

As the pair of wretches glided stealthily towards the house, Sam slid down from his hiding place, and, hastening to the gate, turned the key in the lock.

"If he escapes, it must be over the wall," he said.

He next ran to the horse and cart, unharnessed the animal, and turned it loose in the field. As the shafts of the vehicle fell upon the ground, a small carpet-bag rolled out of it. The boy took it up with the intention of replacing it, when he felt something like papers in the inside. To rip it open and thrust them into his jacket was the thought and the work of an instant.

"They may be of use to Dick," he thought. "Now, then, to my hiding place again."

The next instant the tumbler was once more again encircled in the thickest branches of the old walnut-tree, which, we have no doubt, many who are now distinguished both in the army, the church, and at the bar, perfectly remember. We can answer for one prelate at least, having both robbed and climbed it, when a boy at the grammar-school. And no wonder; for the nuts, as the author who bears witness, were, and, doubtless, still are, remarkably fine ones.

When James, with the horse-rug on his arm, crept cautiously up the stairs leading to the chamber of our hero, he found to his surprise that the door was locked. The guilty man trembled violently. Such a circumstance had never occurred before. He felt that his intentions were suspected, if not discovered. Before he could recover from his confusion, or decide how to act, there was an alarm of thieves, and loud cries heard in the lower part of the house; and, not knowing what better to do, he rushed down the stairs and joined in the litter; hoping by his apparent zeal to divert suspicion from himself.

On hearing the first alarm, Amen, with a muttered curse, took to his heels, and made the best of his way to the horse and cart, not doubting but the speed of the former would save him. Great was his astonishment when he saw the animal quietly grazing at a distance. He rushed to the gates—they were locked.

"Caught!" exclaimed Sam, with a chuckle; "the fox is trapped."

The ruffian, who was armed with a heavy, iron-headed whip, began to batter away at the lock.

"The deuce!" thought the boy; he will break through the snare, and escape."

He began to descend the tree. Amen, finding his efforts to break the lock fruitless—the tumbler had withdrawn the key—next attempted to climb over the gates; but just as he reached the top his legs were firmly grasped, and he fell to the ground, the brave boy, who had seized him, struggling with him.

"Let me go," muttered the ruffian.

"You shall—to jail," answered Sam.

"I'll murder you."

"No doubt but you would if you could; but I am not so easily murdered."

It's no use struggling, Amen Corner," he added; "I know you."

On hearing his name, the ex-parish clerk redoubled his efforts, and being possessed of great strength, in all probability would have succeeded, had not assistance arrived in the persons of the butler, coachman, and two housemaids. One of the latter, in her alarm, had caught up a warming-pan, with which she dealt the prisoner such a heavy blow as he was rising from the ground, that for a few moments it stunned him; then breaking forth into an hysterical giggle, the girl began shouting "Murder, thieves!"

On hearing this noise, the French class, composed chiefly of the elder boys, could no longer be restrained. Headed by Mark Raymond, they broke from the study, and there was soon sufficient force upon the ground to render all further resistance, even if the culprit had been in a position to make it, hopeless.

"Bring him to the Doctor," shouted the boys, delighted with the adventure.

"No, no!" screamed the nymph of the warming-pan. "Pray hang him at once."

It is needless to say that the former advised, and the culprit, surrounded by his captors, was very soon marshaled into the head-master's study.

Dr. Malling was exceedingly anxious, for our hero's sake, that his supposed relationship with the prisoner should remain unknown to his schoolfellows, as the discovery might seriously affect the poor boy's future prospects; he therefore at once ordered the young gentlemen to their rooms, in a tone which, under less exciting circumstances, would have admitted neither of reply nor explanation.

"We can't leave you alone with him, Doctor," said Mark.

"He might murder you," added another.

"We will stay and protect the Doctor," cried the rest.

"Thank you, gentlemen," replied the master. "But I have no personal fear; my servants are sufficiently numerous to guard me. I must request, and, if necessary, insist, that you retire at once."

The boys obeyed reluctantly, and the speaker directed one of the ushers, who had been called, to accompany them to their rooms, and lock them in.

The old gentleman next directed the female servants to retire; but, strange to say, he had more difficulty in making himself obeyed by them than by his pupils. The cook, who had armed herself with a very formidable weapon, in the shape of a spit, assured her master that she was not in the least afraid—an assertion which the housemaid, who had recovered from her hysterics and panic, joined in.

At last, however, the gentleman was left alone with the prisoner and the butler and coachman, who remained to guard him. He knew that he might rely on the discretion of the two last, who had been many years in his service.

"So," he said, "a housebreaker! You must be a bold man to attempt to plunder an establishment like mine."

"You know I am no housebreaker," replied the ruffian, doggedly.

"We shall see," replied the Doctor. Have you searched him?"

"Not yet," replied the servants.

At the word "search," Amen Corner changed color. He recollects the place in his possession, and, with his usual cunning, decided on the instant how to account for it.

"I have some property of yours, sir, I believe; but it was given to me by one of your servants as security for money which I won at cards. It was with the intention of restoring it to him that I came here."

The gentleman smiled incredulously.

"If you don't believe me," continued the speaker, "I can produce it. James, the footman, gave it to me."

"Hold his arms," exclaimed the head master to the butler and coachman;

"see that he removes nothing from his person till the arrival of the police."

The men grasped their prisoner tightly, and the fellow scowled upon them with looks of fury and disappointment.

"As to the plate, sir," observed the butler, "there may be some truth in what he says, for I asked James only this morning—"

"Silence!" interrupted the gentleman; "you know nothing about it."

"And this you call justice," said the fellow, sneeringly.

"It will be for a jury, and not for me, to decide as to the truth or falsehood of your statement," was the reply.

In a few minutes the police, who had been sent for, arrived. With professional coolness, they first proceeded to handcuff their prisoner, and then searched him. The first things they removed from his pockets were a pair of pistols; next followed a long clasp knife, on seeing which the servants shuddered, imagining, no doubt, that they had had a narrow escape; and lastly followed the parcel containing the spoons and forks.

"They are yours, Doctor," exclaimed the butler; "I can swear to them."

"Remove him," said the former, addressing the officers, "I will attend at the town Hall in the morning."

Despite his protestations of the innocence of his intentions, Amen Corner was led from the house, and conducted at once to the prison; on his way he bitterly cursed his folly in having undertaken the abduction of our hero, to whom his hatred increased in proportion to his disappointment.

In the solitude of his cell, he had time to collect his thoughts, and after reviewing his position came to the conclusion that it could not well be worse; at first he suspected that his confederate, James, had betrayed him; but had purposely led him to the house, that he might be taken with the stolen plate in his possession.

"Roderick has got me into this mess," he muttered, "and he must get me out of it, or I will tell all I know. I have no notion of the rich rogue escaping, whilst the poor one suffers. I must write to him—but how to get my letter to the post? Fortunately," he added, "they have not found all that was in my possession."

This was in allusion to several bank-notes, which, for sake of security, he had stitched in the lining of his waistcoat. He quickly unripped a sufficient space to enable him to withdraw one of them, and then patiently awaited the visit of his jailer.

"What!" said the man, when he entered his cell on the following morning, and saw that the pallet had not been occupied; "don't like your quarters? Soon get used to them."

"It is the first time that I ever saw the inside of a prison," observed Amen, meekly.

The fellow looked at him incredulously.

"It's all a mistake being here," added the prisoner.

"No doubt!" said the jailer, with a smile. "The old tale."

"And I have good friends who would soon see me righted, if I could only get a letter to them. I suppose it's not forbidden to write?"

"Not with Mr. Oredge's permission."

"And who is Mr. Oredge?"

"The Governor."

"Would it not be possible to write without his permission?" demanded Amen.

"No."

"Not by paying for it," added the ruffian insinuatingly.

"What's the use of talking about paying for it?" demanded the turnkey.

"You don't suppose that any man in his senses would risk his situation on your promise, do you?—and prisoners have no money. The police search them too narrowly before bringing them here."

Amen related the visit of Charles Cusack to Crowshall, the clever ruse by which he had contrived to obtain an introduction to Dr. Gore, and the robbery of the casket.

"But Roderick Hastings may have had nothing to do with this," said the gentleman. "Would he not rather have employed you than a stranger?"

"You don't know him," replied Amen. "Why he would beat even you in cunning. His conduct is like one of those curious puzzles which are made in so many parts; you must put all the circumstances together before you obtain the key; and ten to one," he added, "but, when you have obtained it, if the lock has not some secret spring or curiously contrived ward, which prevents your picking it, I know that the man who stole the casket from the rectory was sent down by Hastings; he brought me a letter from him."

"Complicated," said Mr. Ellsgood, tapping his forehead; "very complicated. Can't see my way clearly at all."

For some minutes he sat buried in profound reflection. The prisoner very naturally thought that he was considering his case with respect to the robbery at the grammar school; instead of which the cunning lawyer was reflecting on the means of ridding himself of the mortgage without loss.

Gradually a smile stole over his thin, shrivelled, parchment-like face. He had hit on an idea which promised to gratify the two ruling passions of his soul at the same time,—his love of money, and revenge on one who had offended him.

What that idea was, and how he carried it out, will appear in due time. Dismissing the subject for the present from his mind, he at once reverted to the affair of the robbery of the plate, and its consequences to the respectable Mr. Amen Corner.

"Two courses are open to you," said Mr. Ellsgood, leaning back against the wall of the cell and fixing his glance upon the inmate.

"What are they?" demanded the accused.

"The first," replied his adviser, "is to plead the intended abduction of the boy, which, as you possessed no legal right to remove him from the school, would have been a felony, rendering you liable by the statute laws of England to transportation, and must prejudice the jury very much against you. To be sure," he added, "you may gratify your rancorous feelings against Mr. Roderick Hastings by making a statement that he employed you to do so: a statement, by the bye, which you have now no proofs to support, and which one will believe."

"And what is the other course?" demanded the culprit, in a sullen tone, which proved that he was not over-delighted with the prospect of the first.

"To defend yourself against the charge of house-breaking and robbery by proving how the plate came into your possession. I suppose you can bring witnesses to state that the servant who gave it to you as a security for the money lost at cards, was in the habit of playing cards with you?"

"No, I can't," muttered the prisoner. "We always played in a private room."

"That's unfortunate," observed the lawyer.

"But I can prove that he was in the habit of coming to the Partridge."

"Hum! That may do as well, or nearly so," said Mr. Ellsgood, carefully avoiding to throw any obstacle in the way of his coming to the conclusion he wished to lead him to. "I, too, can procure witnesses to speak to your character. More, if necessary, will speak to itself. I am well known in Bury," he added, "and it may have some weight with the jury. Ten chances to one but you escape."

"Only ten chances to one?" repeated Amen.

"You know that I always speak in moderation," answered the man of law.

"I believe you are right, Mr. Ellsgood," muttered the ruffian; "and I shall follow your advice: situated as I am, I don't see how I could do better."

Not a smile, not a twinkle of his keen, greedy gray eyes betrayed the satisfaction which his hearer felt at the conclusion he had come to. He had let him imperceptibly from a course which, with all his affected confidence and indifference, might have proved exceedingly embarrassing both to Roderick Hastings and himself, by drawing the attention of Mr. Elton and Dr. Gore to our hero, and causing inquiries, which it was their mutual interest to avoid.

"I shall instruct Sergeant Rag to appear for you," he said.

"And the witnesses to character?"

"Leave them to me. I promise they shall attend."

The learned gentleman kept his word; but not exactly in the sense which Amen Corner expected. It is true that on the day of trial Sergeant Rag defended him; but it was so coldly done that his address produced little effect on the jury; and when the witnesses who were to speak to the prisoner's character were called, the first, to his great confusion, related the means by which he had obtained possession of the three hundred pounds which George Chason had remitted for his sister, from the bank.

It was one of Lawyer Colley's own clerks who gave this evidence, on hearing which, his defender, with an air of deceived, indignant virtue, rolled up his brief.

The jury did not even quit the box to consult; a verdict of guilty was returned, and the ex-parish clerk returned to his cell a condemned felon, under sentence for transportation for fourteen years. It was in vain that he raved and stormed, accusing Roderick Hastings and his agent for having conspired against him; no one paid the least attention to the charges, which were looked upon as the result of malice, and most probably never heard of outside the walls of the jail.

That same day an act of private justice was performed by Dr. Malling: the footman was dismissed without a character from his place. His conscience told him the reason.

(To be continued.)

THE TURF.

CALIFORNIA.

PIONEER COURSE, SAN FRANCISCO—FIRST DAY, March 26.—Club purse, \$300, for pacing horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
J. Crooks entered g. r. Daniel Webster..... 1 1 1
C. Shear entered g. g. Fred Johnson..... 3 2 2
G. Ferguson entered b. g. Young America..... 2 3 3
D. Campbell entered b. g. Joe Wilson..... dis.

Time, 2:29 1/2—2:28 1/2—2:30.

SECOND DAY, March 27.—Club purse, \$300, for all trotting horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
C. S. Ellis entered g. g. Rhode Island..... 1 2 2 1 1
Wm. Shear entered g. g. Kit Carson..... 2 1 1 2 2
Time, 2:38 1/2—2:37 1/2—2:38 1/2—2:39—2:43.

THIRD DAY, March 27.—Club purse, \$250, for all second rate trotting horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
Mr. Shear entered g. g. Kit Carson..... 0 1 0 1 1
Mr. Crooks entered b. g. Powder..... 0 2 0 2 2
Time, 2:45 1/2—2:39 1/2—2:43 1/2—2:43 1/2—2:41 1/2.

FOURTH DAY, March 29.—Ladies' Cup, value \$300—\$100 inside stake—for all pacing horses, two miles and repeat in harness.
G. Shear entered g. g. Fred Johnson..... 1 1
E. Fulton entered r. m. Lady Mac..... 5 2
J. Rodgers entered b. g. Young America..... 2 dis
Mr. Campbell entered b. g. Joe Wilson..... 3 dis
J. Crooks entered a. g. Daniel Webster..... 4 dis
Time, 6:09 1/2—6:06.

Second Race—Sweepstakes—Club purse \$150—\$50 inside stake—for all third rate trotting horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
G. Shear entered b. g. Trade Wind..... 1 2 1 1
J. Crooks entered br. g. Powder..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:46 1/2—2:46 1/2—2:49—2:46 1/2—2:46.

VIRGINIA.

BROAD ROCK COURSE, April 30.—Proprietor's purse \$300, two mile heats.
James Tally named b. h. Sebastopol, 4 years old, by Tally-Ho, dam
Oratrix, by Orator..... 1 1
O. P. Hare named ch. m. Fanny Fern, 6 years old, by imp. Glencoe, dam
Cub, by Medoc..... 2 dis.

Time, 3:45 1/2.

LOUISIANA.

UNION COURSE, April 20.—Purse \$300, two mile heats.
T. G. Moore's b. f. Puss Farris, by Wagner, out of Argentille, 4 years.. 3 1 1
A. L. Bingaman's ch. g. Tom McGuffin, by Rufkin, out of La Bacchante, 4 years..... 1 2 2
C. M. Johnson's ch. f. Undine, by imp. Yorktown, dam by imp. Margrave, 3 years..... 2 dis.

Time, 3:54 1/2—3:46 1/2—3:49 1/2.

UNION COURSE, L. L.—TROTTING—Tuesday, May 6, 1856. Great match for \$10,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
Geo. Speier names b. g. Lantern..... 1 0 1 1
H. Woodruff, b. g. Barr..... 2 0 2 2
Time, 2:35—2:32 1/2—2:32 1/2—2:37.

There was a large crowd present. Barr was the favorite at \$100 to \$50. The knowing ones fell heavily on this race. There was more money bet on it than any other race that has taken place in a number of years. The winner is one of the fast young horses in the country, and it will take a number one not to beat him. The result of this race gave great satisfaction to all the outsiders, as they went home with their pockets well lined with cash.

ARMY.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION sent out by our government to visit Sebastopol, have called on the Secretary of State, and informed him that they called on the French Minister of War, while in Paris, for permission to visit and examine the fortifications around Paris, but were treated very shabbily, and were informed by him that they could not have permission to do so, because of the present state of the relations existing between the two governments, are going to inquire into the cause of this treatment.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CANADA.—We find in the Toronto *Colonist* the following list of British troops actually ordered to Canada:—2d battalion 1st Royal, 18th Royal Irish, 23d Welsh Fusiliers, 68th Light Infantry, 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade [with artillery and land transport corps in proportion]. This will make the force in Canada exceed 7,000 men. They will be under the orders of a Lieutenant General (Eye) and Major General. We learn that 5,000 men are destined for the West Indies.

MILITARY.—The celebrated Seventh Regiment will proceed to East New Yo

on Monday, May 12, in fatigue dress and knapsacks. The morning will be devoted to company drills, and the afternoon to battalion movements. All the different firings will be gone through.

The Kansas correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat* states that Col. Sumner encamped opposite Lawrence on the 25th of April, with 120 dragoons.

NAVY.

THE UNITED STATES steamer Water Witch, Com. Thos. Jefferson Page, arrived at Havana on the 24th of April, on her way home. This vessel has been engaged in surveying and exploring the river La Plata and its tributaries, and her mission cannot but result in great advantage to our commerce and manufactures. She has been absent from home on this service for a period of three years and three months.

The receiving ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is now being relieved of all her heavy calibre—the guns on her lower gun-deck—so as to afford more space and less burden. These are forty-two pounds, thirty-four in number, and weigh 1,300 lbs. each. When taken out, they are to be conveyed to the gun-ground near the hospital.

The new steam-figate Niagara, which has been in the Naval Dry Dock receiving her propeller, is now ready to go out.

Considerable improvements are being wrought in various respects throughout this yard in the way of completing new buildings, arranging guns and ammunition, and embellishments generally; yet these are not so rapid and thorough as might be expected from the amount of money (\$355,000) that was appropriated last year for such purposes.

The boilers of the new steam-figate Merrimac have already given out, and are so leaky that twenty workmen have been sent from Washington to Annapolis, Md., to put them in repair. The builders of the boilers say that the engineer allowed the fire to get too low, but the latter denies it, and declares the boilers a sham.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth has sailed from Norfolk for the China seas.

The United States steam-figate Susquehanna has been put in commission to sail for the Mediterranean, to relieve the squadron now at that station.

The United States steamer Corwin arrived at this port May 3, from Key West, having left that port on the 26th of April.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown and United States brig Dolphin were at Porto Praya on the 6th of March. All well.

The Independence arrived at Honolulu on the 11th of February, and sailed on the 18th.

A store-ship will sail from the Charlestown Navy Yard for the African squadron about the 10th of May, affording an opportunity for persons to forward letters to their friends.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown was at Porto Praya, Cape de Verds, on the 4th of April, awaiting the arrival of the St. Louis, which was down the coast. The officers and crew were all well.

The Senate Naval Committee propose to take speedy action on the Naval Nominations without waiting for a vote on the Retiring Board question.

The United States brig-of-war Dolphin was at Porto Praya on the 4th of April, and was expected to sail in a few days down the coast. Her officers and crew were all well.

A piece of false keel, supposed to belong to the United States ship Merrimac, has been fished up off a Norfolk wharf, where it will be remembered, she ran aground coming up to her moorings a few weeks ago.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

RECENTLY the Right Rev. Dr. De Lancey, Bishop of the diocese of Western N. Y., held an ordination in Trinity Church, Geneva, and admitted Mr. Milton Brewster Benton to the holy orders of Deacons. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Dr. Hale. The bishop delivered an address, and celebrated the Holy Communion, being assisted in the administration of the Blessed Sacrament by the Rev. Drs. Bissell and Wilson. Previous to the ordination, seventeen persons were confirmed by the bishop. In the afternoon of the same day, the Right Rev. Prelate visited St. Paul's Church, Waterloo, confirmed seven persons, and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox, Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, has been unanimously elected Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Texas. Mr. Cox is the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bishop Melville, of the diocese of Ohio, recently confirmed thirteen persons in St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, a large portion of whom were men. The parish is in a highly flourishing condition, some improvements having been made in the church building, and the rector's services in promoting the interests of his parish, being exceedingly successful. The ladies of St. Paul's realized \$400 from their late festival, and are in hopes that they shall soon be able to liquidate a small church debt, besides improving their organ.

St. John's also presented a class for confirmation, seven in number. That large and substantial parish is flourishing as usual.

Christ Church, too, is very prosperous under its popular rector, the Rev. Dr. Butler.

Henry A. Wise, Jr., the son of the Governor of Virginia, is about to be ordained as an Episcopal minister.

Bishop Hopkins has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, in Burlington, Vt., intending to devote himself to the Episcopal Educational Institute, for whose establishment he has been laboring of late.

The consecration of St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, was recently made practicable by the uncommon liberality of Mr. Beebe. The repairs and enlargement of the building cost about \$2,000, of which Mr. Beebe subscribed \$500. Besides this, he advanced \$1,100 of the remainder, taking a note as his security. A few days before the consecration, he called upon the treasurer of the church, and handed him the note, having first torn off the name at the bottom of it. A church with parishioners like this ought to flourish.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Maryland administered the rite of confirmation recently in Trinity Church, Washington, to forty persons.

Christ Church, Richmond, Va., was recently burned. The fire was communicated to the church by the burning of some buildings in the neighborhood. When laboring to extinguish these buildings, the firemen discovered that the roof of the church was in flames. The steeple next caught, and the flames shot up from the spire to an immense height, presenting a spectacle of fearful sublimity. In a very short space of time, the whole interior of the church, with its fine organ, was totally destroyed. The bell continued in its place in the tower until there was nothing left to sustain its weight, when it fell in with a crash into the burning mass below.

This edifice was built thirty-seven years ago, and has been occupied, of late, by an Episcopal congregation. Under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Webb, the present rector, the society had become quite flourishing. On Saturday evening, a few hours previous to the calamity, the rite of confirmation was administered there to six persons by Right Rev. Bishop Meade.

The Rev. Mr. Hammond, rector of St. Ann's, Morrisania, has determined to establish a new church at Mott Haven, which will be the third in Morrisania. This new church is to be called St. Mary's; will be built after the designs in Mr. Upjohn's "Rural Architecture," costing about \$2,000; and last—not least—it will be a free church, (held under the new law,) and having the great privilege of daily service. The churchmen of Morrisania have already subscribed about half the amount needed; and Mr. Hammond himself is now going the rounds, from house to house, in this city and elsewhere, to raise the remainder. Who will not give him a helping hand in so noble a work, and so near home?

In this connexion, it ought to be said that in St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, there is now daily prayer in the morning, and at St. Mary's it is intended to have daily prayer in the evening. On Sunday, the design of the zealous and laborious rector is, to have service in St. Mary's at 9 A. M., and at St. Mary's again at night. This, with daily prayer morning and evening, and his schools, will keep him quite as busy as any man ought to be, and a great deal more.

Recently the Assistant-Bishop of the diocese of Connecticut re-opened and consecrated to the service of Almighty God, St. John's Church, Warehouse Point. The following clergy were present, besides the Rev. H. McCleary, the rector:—Messrs. Child and Munroe, of Massachusetts; Dr. Hallam and Professor Jackson, of Trinity College; Messrs. Bates, Deshon, Fisher, E. Huntington, J. Huntington, Jarvis, Littlejohn, Putnam, Russell, Willey, and Cook. The Rev. Messrs. Child, Russell, Willey, and Putnam took part in the services, the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn assisting the bishop in the distribution of the elements.

A new parish has been organized in New Haven, Conn., by the name of Christ Church.

METHODIST.

A new church has recently been erected on Twelfth street, near Fifth Avenue, Gowanus, by the Methodist Episcopal Society in that vicinity. This edifice is plain in its structure and details, but well adapted, so far as convenience of arrangement is concerned, to the wants of a society worshipping the Creator "in spirit and in truth." It is a frame building, 45 feet front and 65 feet deep, with a brick basement—the whole costing about \$4,500. In the body of the house are seats for 700 persons.



THE OLD BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF BEEKMAN AND NASSAU STS.,
N. Y.—THE PROPOSED SITE FOR THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

THE OLD BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF BEEKMAN
AND NASSAU STREETS.

It is probable that in the course of a few weeks the old brick church in Beekman street, known for so many years as "Dr. Spring's," will be torn down to make way for "modern improvements." It is thus that one old landmark after another disappears, and the time is not far distant when "old foggies" will not find a familiar wrinkle upon the entire face of New York. Upon a stone over the main entrance is a tablet, on which is recorded the following simple inscription:—

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
ERECTED
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1767.

The land upon which the church is built was originally owned by the corporation of the city of New York, and granted by it to the ministers and others of the English Presbyterian Church, on the 23rd of February, 1766. The land thus disposed of, then comparatively of little worth, is now probably the most valuable in the city. At the time the title to the church was made, lots thirteen by fifteen feet, for burial purposes, sold for \$15. There is also mentioned a conveyance in the form of a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, for piece or parcel of ground thirteen and a half feet in length, and ten and a half feet in width, for the purposes of constructing a vault for the interment of the dead, "reserving a rent annually for one year of Indian corn." Our columns, already

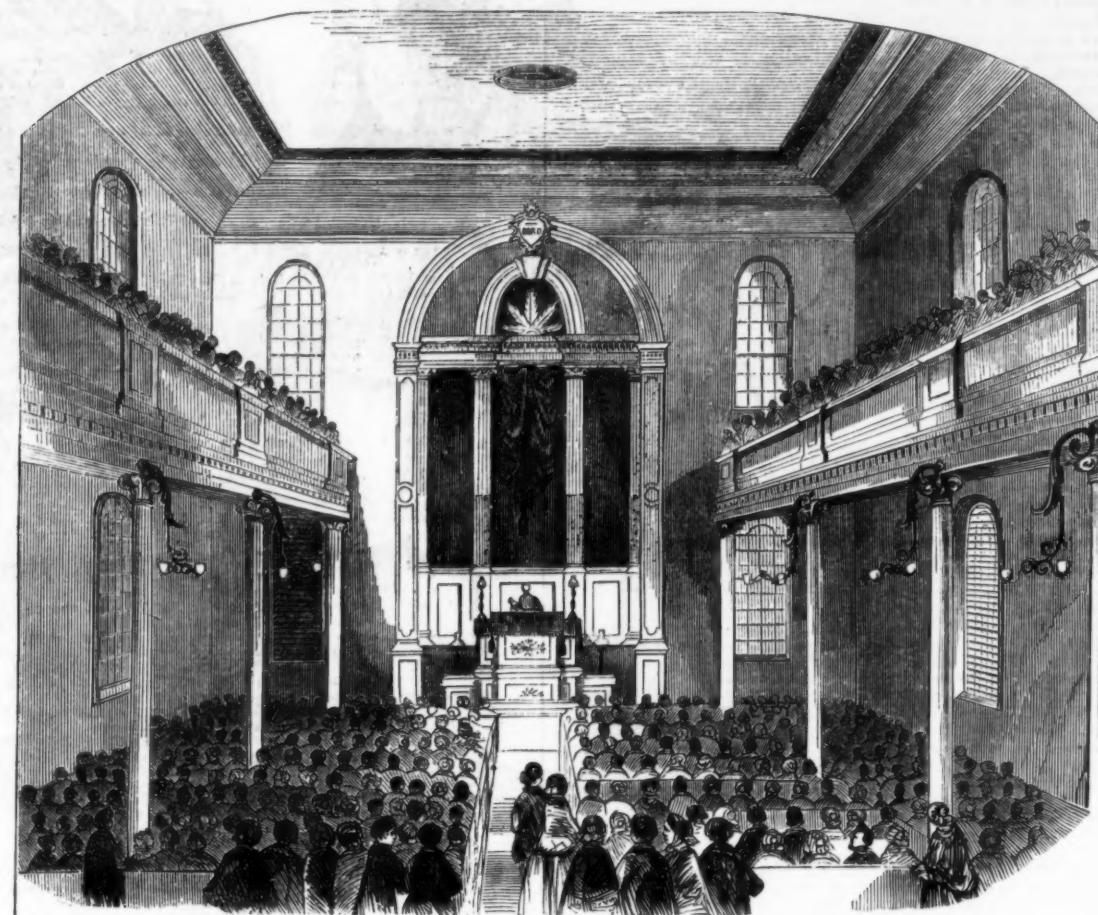
GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE, D.D., LL.D., BISHOP
OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY.

BISHOP DOANE was born in Trenton, N. J., May 27, 1799. His early classical education was received under the charge of the late Dr. Barry, who was for many years Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, and, for several years before his death, was celebrated as a teacher of youth. He died in 1832, aged 76. Bishop Doane was prepared for college at Geneva, N. Y., and in 1814 he entered Union College, at Schenectady, and was graduated in 1818. For short time afterwards, he studied law in this city, in the office of the late Richard Harrison, but, abandoning his intention of becoming a lawyer, he began the study of Theology, and was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop Hobart in 1821. After this, he was an assistant-minister in Trinity Church, of this city, three years. In 1824, he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, in Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford, Conn., where he remained about four years. In 1823, Bishop Doane was called to Boston,

FAMINE AT THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.—Lt. Washington A. Bartlett, one of the "retired" Navy lieutenants, has recently been very active in enlisting sympathy and soliciting material aid for these Islanders. Lt. B. (unlike most of the dropped officers) is a man of means, who does not relish his summary ejection from a profession which he adorned, and for which he has an ardent attachment. We hope that all meritorious officers may be restored and the action of the Naval Board thoroughly overhauled. We append an extract from one of Lt. B.'s letters:

I was at the Cape Verde Islands as late as the 29th October last, and an eye-witness of the desolate condition of at least two of the islands. On my leaving, Com. Crabb, commanding the United States squadron, charged me with documents, which were published on my arrival home on the 1st of December, with some general remarks of mine that unless relief could be sent to these unfortunate people from some quarter, they must perish to the number of perhaps 30,000 in this year of 1856.

Unfortunately for the appeal then made, being at a time when such heavy drafts had been required on the public sympathy and charity for the sufferers of our own land at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the commencement of the Winter season, when all our benevolence is needed for our own suffering poor,



INTERIOR OF THE BRICK CHURCH.

as assistant-minister of Trinity Church, of which, however, he became rector in 1830. In 1829, he was married to Mrs. Eliza Green Perkins, of Boston.

During the summer of 1832 he was elected to the Bishopric of New Jersey, and consecrated October 31, of the same year. In 1833, he became rector of the church of St. Mary, in Burlington, and still continues to be rector of that church and parish. In 1841, Bishop Doane went to England at the request of the Rev. Dr. Hook, to preach the sermon at the consecration of the new parish church at Leeds; and this is said to have been the first instance of an American Bishop preaching in an English pulpit, under the new Act authorizing the admission of American clergy.

Since his elevation to the Episcopate, Bishop Doane has been indefatigable in promoting the cause of Christian education. In 1837, he founded St. Mary's Hall, at Burlington, an Institution for the education of females, and which has been a large, useful and prosperous school, with a general average of about 200 pupils. Burlington College was founded by the bishop, and incorporated in 1846, and is still in a prosperous condition.

In the literary productions of Bishop Doane, both prose and poetic, there is displayed an elegant taste, profound scholarship, and spirited expression. His pulpit style is marked by brevity and energy, characteristic of an activity of mind which has been witnessed in all his numerous labors in his own Diocese and in the cause of education.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—Mr. Thos. Loring, of Hingham, Mass., recently addressed a letter to Hon. Charles Sumner in favor of extending the bounty, now accorded only to the cod fishery, to the mackerel fishery also. The mackerel fishery, he says, is now very extensive, employing from 1,000 to 1,500 vessels, and he thinks there is no reason why it should not enjoy a bounty as well as the cod fishery. Mr. Sumner transmitted his letter to Secretary Guthrie, of the Treasury Department, and received from that gentleman, as we learn from the *Atlas*, an adverse reply to the suggestion. Mr. Guthrie remarks that the mackerel fishery appears to be in a flourishing state without the bounty; that the department in 1853 recommended the repeal of the duty on salt and of the bounty to vessels employed in the cod fishery, on which it was founded, and therefore he is unable to recommend the extension of the bounty, but is of opinion that both the bounty on the cod fishery, and the drawback on pickled fish exported, should be repealed, with the duty on salt.

LAGER BIER IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has just passed an act requiring the Board of Licensers and the Court of Quarter Sessions to license beer houses, at fifty dollars each. The law of Pennsylvania, passed about two years since, prohibited the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors by the glass or in less quantities than one quart. The law was found totally inoperative in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny and other cities, and this is made an amendment to the prohibitory law.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. Henry Grinnell has just received another letter from Lady Franklin, in which she expresses a desire that Dr. Kane should visit England for the purpose of taking charge of another Arctic Expedition. She still hopes that some survivor of Sir John Franklin's party may be found living among the Esquimaux, from whom might be obtained the particulars of her husband's fate. She proposes to fit out a propeller at her own expense, and give the command to Dr. Kane.

In Siberia and on the west coast of Africa large deposits of malleable native iron exist in a state of great purity. This iron does not contain a trace of carbon, and it is distinguished from that which is called meteoric iron by the absence of nickel in it.

it was not a time when an appeal could be made effectually here; but I had made appeals elsewhere which were responded to.

And now that additional testimony shows the *continuance of the famine*, and that there is yet time for us as a people to do something for these distressed sufferers, I trust the appeal will be heard, and that out of our abundant stores and promising harvest we shall send generous aid to this famishing people. The fact is certain that 50,000 people are, as it were, *shipwrecked at sea* on desolate islands, and they must have corn to sustain them alive till Providence gives them rain and a crop. As some one must take the initiative in the matter, I hereby offer to commence a subscription with *one hundred bushels of corn*, and to take charge of the vessel that may be loaded with the bounty of our people, and at my own cost and charge to find the means to man and navigate her to the Cape Verde Islands, and to sail the moment such a vessel can be loaded.

A DISASTROUS MONTH.—The month of April, 1856, will long be memorable for its disastrous conflagrations. So far as we have information, there occurred during this period, thirty-two fires where the loss exceeded \$10,000 in each instance (thirteen of which originated in manufacturing establishments), and the whole loss resulting reaches the enormous aggregate of \$1,847,000. A fire at Galena destroyed property to the amount of \$300,000; one at Baltimore, \$175,000; one at Philadelphia, \$350,000; one at Boston, \$200,000, and one at Nashville, Tennessee, \$200,000. In addition, destructive conflagrations have swept through the forests of Virginia, inflicting serious losses.



"MECHANICS' BANK" NEW BUILDING, WALL ST., N. Y. (SEE P. 363.)



G. W. DOANE, D.D., LL.D., PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY.

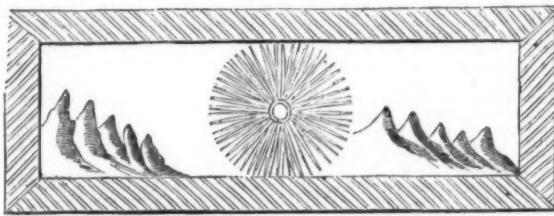
crowded, will not permit us to go into a detail of the many interesting reminiscences connected with this time-honored building. It is held sacred in the memory of the "oldest inhabitants," not only for its religious associations, but because of its age, and because it weathered through the Revolution, and is connected with the stirring events that "tried men's souls." Our engravings make any allusion to the architecture of the building and its interior unnecessary; suffice it to say, that with all our wealth and our extravagance, but little advance has been made upon the real beauty and picturesque effect of the old churches, built when New York had but little wealth, and was really but a country village. Embalmed in our columns the antiquarian will, in future times, turn to them with pleasure, and learn what was the appearance of the old brick church before it gave way to the wants of our ever increasing population.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

THE continued cold weather has had a sensible effect upon the usual spring display, and retarded the thin fabrics usually exhibited this season of the year. The sun, however, must shine out, and with its genial heat will come those light and exquisite dresses so beautiful when worn, and so favorable for the display of the ingenuity of the dressmaker and modiste. We give two styles of mantles which have been greatly admired for their elegance, and may be taken as specimens of the prevailing manner of the season. No. 1 is in the form of a scarf, three-quarters size; small seams are taken in upon the shoulders fitting with exquisite precision. The back is surrounded by a row of galloon, embossed with velvet and edged with narrow fringe. Below this is placed a row of small buttons set closely together, which forms an additional ornament. A second row of the galloon and fringe, with a row of buttons, ornaments the shoulders. The bottom of the garment is surrounded by a deep flounce, slightly gathered and headed by a row of the galloon and fringe trimming with buttons. Three rows of trimming, succeeded by rows of small buttons, beautify the flounce, and extend round the tabs, forming masses of rich trimming in front, that almost conceal the material, which is a heavy and lustrous black silk.

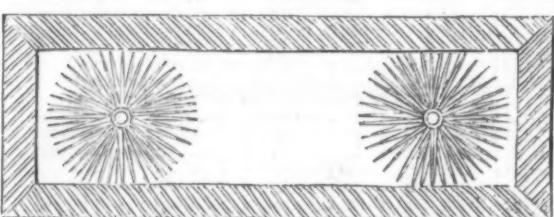
No. 2 is a rich design, composed of black French lace. The form is that of a small tama, with open fronts; the neck is finished with a collar, which extends round the shoulder in the form of a berthe cape, terminating in front in square tabs. Nothing could exceed the cape in richness, being formed of rows of narrow lace alternated with fringe, interspersed with small drop buttons, headed with bugles. The bottom is surrounded by a deep flounce of plain lace edged with narrow fringe; on this is laid a flounce of rich lace in a pattern of arabesque and flowers. Two rows of fringe mingled with drop buttons and separated by a row of narrow lace, form a pretty heading to the flounce, and completes one of the prettiest garments we have seen this season. We are indebted to *Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion and the Beau Monde* for this correct illustration, which is only one of a hundred which appears in this beautiful work for May.

DESIGNS OF SHOULDER-STRAPS OF THE NICARAGUAN ARMY.



GENERAL IN CHIEF—1 SUN IN CENTRE, 5 VOLCANOS ON EACH END (ALL GOLD).

LONDON OMNIBUSES—LARGE BUSINESS.—The traffic returns of the London General Omnibus Company are affording the public some insight into the profits of the omnibus trade. They show the receipts from 315 working omnibuses to be £5,822 17s., in one week, or at the rate of £18 9s. 8d. for each omnibus. Now, as the expense of working any one vehicle, with its conductor, its driver, its ten horses, and their provender, its duties, or their mileage tax, paid to government, its wear and tear, or insurance to reproduce it itself and its horses in case of accident or wearing out, amounts to only £15 weekly by the largest estimate yet given, it becomes plain that the difference between £15 and £18 9s. 8d. is the profit earnings of each omnibus on the road, or £175 per annum per omnibus, being, on the 315 omnibuses, a grand total of £55,125; or, in another form, taking the expense of an omnibus at £100, the value of its "time" at £100, and its horses at £25 each, or £250 for the ten, this would leave a profit of £175 per annum accruing upon an outlay of £450, or at the rate of £39 19s. and a fraction per cent—a profitable investment certainly.



MAJOR-GENERAL—2 SUNS IN GOLD.

MAY DAY.—The *Times* thus cleverly hits off the annual hegira of New Yorkers:—The day of "moving accidents," not by flood and field, but by street and stoop, is passed. May is the month for altering dresses and addresses. The merchant coming home from business, wanders, from force of habit, to Twenty-first street, where he lived until the day before yesterday, and only remembers where he does live when he finds his night-key will not fit. First of May! Day of horror to husbands. Day of discomfort and cold meat. Day of dust and half-made beds. Day of dislocated furniture and exorbitant carmen. It is pity, while half the city was moving, that motion was not contagious. There are some good moves that we could have recommended. We would like to see Mr. Ebling make a move in



1

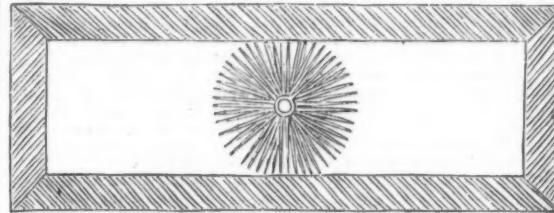
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CHANGE IN THE EDUCATIONAL LAW.—On the 3rd of June next, nine hundred Town Superintendents of Common Schools are to be restored to private life—their office being abolished. The Board of Supervisors of each county, under an act passed by the Legislature last winter, hold a meeting on that day, to elect a School Commissioner for each Assembly-district except in those cities where special provisions exist. These Commissioners are to have a salary of \$500 from the United States Deposit Fund, and their duties are to examine schools and applicants for teachers.—By the same act of the legislature, the educational tax is fixed at three quarters of a mill on the dollar, instead of the present tax of \$800,000, and the Town Supervisors are to receive and disburse the public money.

MICROSCOPES FOR DETECTING.—Professor Ehrenberg's microscope, which did such good service in procuring undeniable proof of the Simondie's fraud, has been made use of again, in Prussia, to detect the thief that stole a barrel of specie which had been purloined on one of the railways. One of a number of barrels, that should all have contained coin, was found on arrival at its destination to have been emptied of its precious contents and re-filled with sand. On Professor Ehrenberg being consulted, he sent for samples of sand from all the stations along the different lines of railway that the specie had passed, and by means of his microscopic identified the station from which the interpolated sand must have been taken. The station once fixed upon it was not difficult to hit upon the culprit in the small number of employees who were on duty there.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Anthracite Coal trade, by the last reports, is not quite so large as was expected. The Lehigh Navigation shipped for the week, up to Saturday last, 16,088 tons, and for the season, 24,076 tons. The Reading Railroad brought down 43,169 tons for the week ending on Thursday, and for the season, 611,867 tons—against 715,318 tons to corresponding date last year. The Schuylkill Navigation Company, for the week ending on Thursday, brought down 34,276 tons, and for the season, 112,067 tons—against 196,890 to the same date last year. The week's tonnage by the three lines was only 90,533 tons. The Schuylkill region alone should have sent forward as much.

CLERICAL PLEASURE PARTY.—The Rev. Dr. Thompson of the Grand street Church, has chartered the cabin of the Liverpool clipper



BRIGADIER-GENERAL—1 SUN IN CENTRE, IN GOLD.

THE MAILS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—The President has sent a message to Congress enclosing the correspondence between the Postmaster-General and the Panama Railroad Company, relative to the compensation for carrying the mails—the latter claiming a greater amount than heretofore allowed. The department offered 18 cents per pound, but the company insist on being allowed 22 cents, which, for the year ending March last, would amount to nearly \$138,000. The Postmaster-General says he unwillingly yields to the unjust and exorbitant demand of the company, rather than risk the consequences which might follow a refusal to accede to the



CAPTAIN—2 BARS GOLD, SAME AS U. S. SERVICE.

Dreadnought, to go with twenty members of his congregation to obtain a few weeks' rest and recreation in Europe.

A SOMNAMBULIC TRAVELLER.—The following is an extraordinary case of somnambulism which has actually occurred to a person at Arras, in France. We translate the account of it from the *Progrès du Pas de Calais*:—Near Paris, about half-past eleven o'clock one night, not finding any thing better to pass away the time allotted to sleep, a person threw himself into the corner of a wagon which he occupied, and at the end of ten minutes he was journeying in the land of dreams. About three o'clock in the morning he was picked up some distance from Oreil. How had he got there? Here is his report:—"I sunk into a profound sleep, but I recollect that in a moment afterwards I had a dream. In this dream, which seemed to be reality, I got out of the wagon, and determined upon a walk. Then, I perceived, in the midst of the obscurity of night, the posts of the telegraph, upon which the flashes that convey at every stroke a phosphorescent light dazzled me. I had a vertigo. I grasped the post to prevent my falling. We were at that moment in a deep



FIRST LIEUT.—1 BAR GOLD.

SECOND LIEUT.—PLAIN STRIPE.



LIEUT.-COLONEL AND MAJOR—PALM LEAF IN EACH END—GOLD FOR LIEUT.-COLONEL, SILVER FOR MAJOR.

road. When we were in the open field I felt a sharp pain. My legs had no consciousness of this act of my will, for they gave way, and my head struck the gravel of the road. I recovered soon, and resumed my course. I followed on the road for some instants, but the vapor mocked my efforts, and shortly, as in the German ballad, I exclaimed, 'the shadows go quickly,' for all vanished, and I found myself surrounded by a profound night. I walked on, when suddenly, in the midst of the darkness, my journey ended. I opened my eyes. Day had dawned." We may add to this narrative that the relator of it received no injury, and arrived safely at Arras, where he told with much amusement his nocturnal promenade.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The New York Chess Club has resolved to make more commodious and pleasant quarters, at No. 19 East Twelfth Street, near University Place, where our "venerable friend" Mr. Secretary Parrin continues to "sit at the receipt of customs." The rooms were opened on the 8th of May, and the present opportunity to join the club should be embraced by all aspirants for Caesar's fame.

CHess.—We will give prizes (chess-portraits) to the composers of the best three, four, and five-move problems which reach us prior to June 1st. Messrs. Ferrin, Roberts, Mead, Galatin and Anderson will constitute the Committee of adjudication.

NEW YORK, May, 1856.—To THE CHESS EDITOR: In the chess column of the last paper you give the "Indian Problem" as you call it, which differs from the problem of the same name in the "London Illustrated News" in this, that the position of one pawn is changed. The pieces omitted are black pawns should be on Queens Knight 4, white pawn should be on Queens Rook 2. The piece of which the position is changed is black pawn changed from Queens Knight 3 to Queens Knight 2. I find your problem very easy of solution, while I cannot solve the one given in the "London News." The solution to your problem is as follows:

Truly yours,
N. E. MILLAW.

REMARKS.—Nothing is easier than to be mistaken at chess. You will see, by the solution given below, that you are entirely at fault. If in answer to your first question, I had given with P to K4 your variation is "knocked into a cocked hat." The introduction of the two pawns and the change you refer to are made sometimes, but they do not essentially alter the position—they do not complicate it.

CHESS BOOKS.—Mr. T. W. Reeve, of the firm of Tunison and Reeve, one of our leading players of the N. Y. Chess Club, has just opened a new and spacious book store, at No. 138 Fulton street, between Broadway and Nassau, where he imports all sorts of rare and curious books, at the most reasonable prices. To all persons who are interested in chess, we pledge our word that they will be promptly and efficiently served. He is more familiar with chess literature than any other bookseller of our acquaintance.

CHESSMAN.—We never go out of our way to say anything that can be construed into a *pass*, direct or indirect, but we have just seen a novelty in the chess line that is deserving of special mention. Messrs. Gray, Cook & Merritt, wholesale stationers, No. 16 Beckman street, have a *chessman* in portraiture of an affair, consisting of a small and very neat box, resembling one devoted to a lady's boudoir, containing a set of ivory chessmen—dominoes, dice, cards, and dice—(the last three "games of chance" and not "chess"),—and the "box" is the novelty—a chess-board composed of narrow ribbon-like strips of costly wood, fastened upon a cloth of India rubber, making a beautiful and quite respectable sized chess-board—which, when desired, can be rolled up like a sheet of paper, and placed in the pocket. Altogether it is the neatest and most convenient thing of the kind we have ever seen, and, to an inveterate chess-player is the best travelling companion we know of. We expect to see a few of them at the various watering places. This firm, by the way, have a large assortment of chessmen—among them elaborately wrought ivory men—Chinese—costing from \$3 to \$25 a set.

To IMPATIENT READERS.—We haven't got fairly settled after our annual first of May *holidays*. Next week we propose to resume our sketches of leading chess-players, commencing with N. Marche, Esq.

Error of Chess Column.—It is a fearful responsibility for me to be compelled to call upon your notice, but I never shrink from any responsibility, and if I take too much upon myself, as certain old rebels once charged Moses with doing, my physical calamities must exempt me from the like of what you call "doing a good action." It were too fond an anticipation to suppose that members of the Church in good standing would derive wisdom and inspiration from any words of mine—but being the occupant of an anxious seat in the temple of your favorite godsend, and finding "Jordan such a hard road to travel," I am afraid I have been guilty of witchcraft in my *columns*—and I am sorry for it.

CLARKE.—I propose to enlighten you upon a quite a different subject. The Wake manites have been tried and acquitted upon the ground of insanity, as you are no doubt aware. You might suppose they would laugh "all round their heels" at such a result. But no, they came from the court grumbling. They never supposed they were insane; they hoped they should be let loose. Well it isn't for the likes of me to blame them; I know as well as they do that there is a man in the world more insane than I. A man might almost be considered a *maniac* without being a *witchcraft* in his *columns*. So far as I am concerned, I have no objection to any act, within its proper limits, that may be done to me, so long as it is done with the best of motives. The fact is, the man is insane. Were you to happen into the prison about dinner time you might see him seize his ration and run to his cell with it as though old Sat was behind him, when it nobody but a black fellow by the name of Peterson. In the third cell from Sly is a great rascal, and marauding Knight-errant—Clark—the last of *coats* to answer a year ago. He is another *maniac*—but a remarkable coincidence, I'm told, I could get no *information* about him received by him received by the "clothes line telegraph," and it is so long since he performed hisfeat in history that I suppose Fane has forgotten him. He is another *maniac*—but a remarkable coincidence, I'm told, I could get no *information* about him received by him received by the "clothes line telegraph," and it is so long since he performed hisfeat in history that I suppose Fane has forgotten him. He is another *maniac*—but a remarkable coincidence, I'm told, I could get no *information* about him received by him received by the "clothes line telegraph," and it is so long since he performed hisfeat in history that I suppose Fane has forgotten him. 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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
A MAX MAETZKE, Sole Manager and Director.
This evening, Saturday, May 10th, Weber's romantic Opera of
DER FREYSCHUTZ,
In which Madame LA GRANGE will appear.
Operatic performances next week, on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE. E. A. Marshall,
Sole Lessee.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS
Will appear in
THREE POPULAR PIECES.
EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Wonderful Ravelles,
Miss Robert and the French Ballet Troupe, every evening.
An entire change of Entertainment nightly. Comic Pantomime, Ballet and Grand Fairy Spectacle. Tickets Fifty Cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Saturday, May 19th, The Play of the WIFE.
Julian St. Pierre Mr. James Wallack.
Mr. Wallack will appear every evening next week.

Laura KEENE'S VARIETIES. Saturday, May 1st, Evening, May 10th, BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE. First time, A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY IN ONE ACT. To be followed by "CAMILLE." On Monday Evening, a new and powerful Drama, entitled DIANA, with other entertainments, supported by the whole company.

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"How is my daughter? Has your lordship inquired—very lately?" said the arrival, taking out a fine gold box; and sniffing a delicate pinch into his fine little nostrils.

The pause had its significance, for Lord Louvane colored as he replied, "I have the bulletin down to the last moment—All is going as well as can be expected!"

The old lord nodded, and replaced his box in his waistcoat pocket with his fairy little fingers, that glittered over with jewelled rings.

"I was, fortunately, just going out when I received the message! I saved time, you know, and I might have been at a greater distance when the—the person came," resumed Lord De Lacy, sententiously. "This happens rather unexpectedly after all, it appears! Lady Falconborough thought we should do very well till next week. But I hope it will turn out well! I hope we shall have a boy, Lord Louvane!"

"So do I, most sincerely, my lord! for I am quite tired of being the hope of the family!" said the viscount, with sudden vivacity.

"But the family—are not at all tired of having you for their hope, I presume, Lord Louvane?" said his lordship, with a bitter twirl of his little upper lip. "I mean, of course, your own family—the Falconborough family! I shall, of course, be very glad to see a direct descendant of my own—through the female line, unhappily!—in whom I may hope for the revival of the ancient lustre and renown of the great De Lacy name!"

"Certainly!—I believe it is arranged, between my mother and your lordship, that the child is to be a boy, and to take the name of De Lacy, in conjunction with his own. But your lordship will be pleased to remember that, after all, I shall be the young fellow's father, and ought to have some say in the matter."

Lorp Louvane spoke with some warmth. "De Lacy is a very ancient Norman name," replied the noble father-in-law, crossing his neat little legs, and drawing out his snuff-box again, without further comment.

"And Louvane is also Norman—and a very genteel name, no gentleman need be ashamed to own!" persisted the younger man.

"The De Lacy's were peers of England in the twelfth century," said the little baron; and that settled the matter, for there was a good long pause and silence.

And now for some time poor Jack had been uneasily conscious that he was undergoing a keen scrutiny on the part of those peering, magnetic eyes of the ancient noble's, when he gave an actual start at seeing his lordship rise and approach him with his snuff-box. "One of the fraternity!" said the baron, with a smile as sharp as the point of a needle.

"No, sir; no, my lord! I'm nothing particular!" said Honest Jack, in great alarm, but extending his fingers to the offered box, and taking a huge pinch.

"Oh, indeed?" And Lord De Lacy's eye wandered with an expression of indignant inquiry towards his son-in-law.

"Mr. Tandem is a gentleman of our country, sir. A most influential gentleman there. I beg pardon for not having introduced him previously!" said the viscount, hastily.

"It is quite unnecessary," he said, emphatically. "I am quite satisfied of Mr. Tandem's high respectability, being in your lordship's society. But I should wish Lady Falconborough to know I am here, and—"

The old lord was about to lay his hand on a bell—perhaps to desire a separate apartment, where he might await results without intruding on his son-in-law's company.

"Lord Louvane, I presume! Allow me to congratulate your lordship, in the warmest manner, on the birth of—"

"A son and heir, Sir Muspratt?" exclaimed Lord De Lacy, his withered old frame suddenly seized all over with a tremor of anxiety and excitement.

"Exactly so, my lord!—both your lordships!—and one of the finest boys it has ever been my good fortune to see upon this mortal stage!" Sir Muspratt said. But that was a stereotyped phrase with him.

"I hope the little beggar will thrive!" said the viscount, struck rather uneasily with his father-in-law's emphasis on the word *beggar*.

"Could we see him—it?" said Lord De Lacy, still all of a tremble with joyful surprise. The event had "come off," in Lord Louvane's language, rather suddenly.

"In a minute or two, sir! I left our young Master Louvane squalling so lustily as to show he has good lungs, at all events, and nurse busy at him!"

"Thank God! I've ejaculated the new grandfather—who very seldom thanked God for anything, considering most things his due. "But the child's name is De Lacy Louvane, Sir Muspratt! Pray remember that!"

"Well, how's the mother? Hang it! some of us ought to have asked that before now!" bolted out Honest Jack.

"And pray, Sir, who are you, that you take upon you to make the question?" said Lord De Lacy, turning all the terrors of his wizened countenance and piercing eyes on the speaker.

"I'm only—Jack Tandem, sir! Honest Jack Tandem, my lord, some people call me!" said the poor fellow, rising in great alarm. "But if I'm not wanted, I don't want to stay! No offence, I

GREAT FIRE IN
PHILADELPHIA.

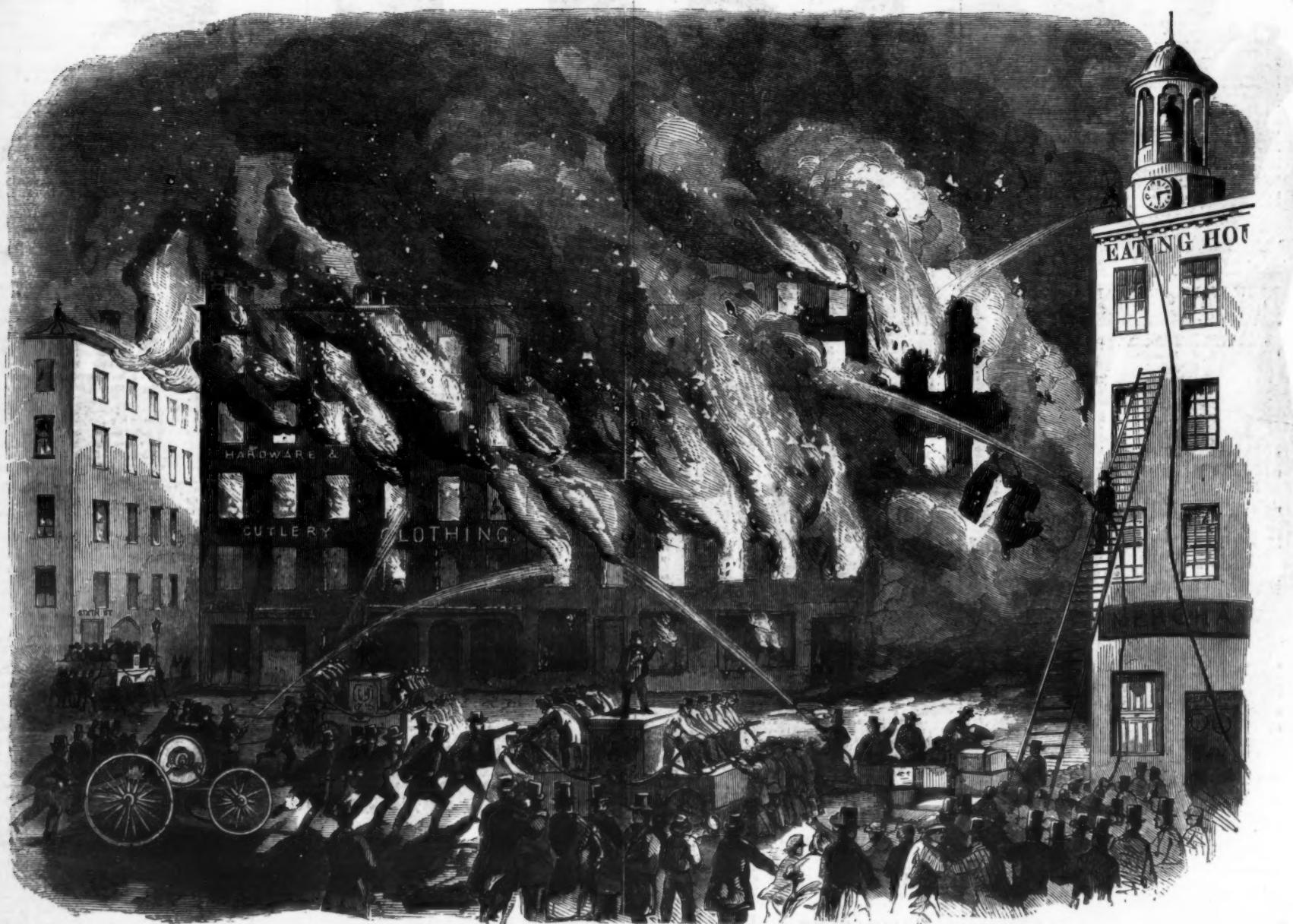
On the morning of May the 1st, a fire broke out in the North Eastern end of the rag and paper warehouse of Messrs. Jessup and Moore, on the south side of North street, below Sixth. The wind was blowing freshly from the North East at the time, and the flames were carried through with fearful rapidity to the other extremity of the store in Commerce street. To add to the disastrous effects of the fire, the burning rags and paper were vomited forth from the windows and carried on the wind in a south-westerly direction, where they fell in a fiery shower. The firemen were soon in service, but it was speedily manifest that all the buildings west of the paper store to Sixth street, and south to Market street, must be involved in destruction. The State House bell was immediately struck for a general alarm, and its constant strokes brought to the ground the entire department of the city. The worst fears were soon realized. The buildings on both sides of East North street, and upon both sides of Commerce street, were soon in a light blaze; the Market street stores extended back to the last-named street, and the flames were soon pouring out of the windows on to that avenue and threatening to extend to Chestnut street. By two o'clock, the western end of the block bounded by Market, North, and Sixth streets, was in flames, and the wind had carried the burning flakes into the block immediately west of the main body of the conflagration. Back of the western side of Sixth street, a large school-house belonging to the Society of Friends, a carpenter shop, and several small dwellings were in flames and burning furiously. The roofs of two large stores on the lower side of Market street, below Sixth, took fire, and the roofs of two buildings on the west side of Sixth street, below Market, were in flames by half-past three o'clock. The scene was now most frightful—the flames shot high up into air, illuminating the entire city, and threatening to destroy entire blocks to the leeward. Commerce and North streets were in flames, and fires were raging

upon both sides of Market and Sixth streets. The wind, which was increasing in strength, was carrying a fiery shower to a great distance. All around the scene of devastation persons were hurrying away their families and their goods to places of safety. The firemen, bewildered and distracted at the insufficiency of the means at their command, in comparison with the vastness of the field of exertion before them, struggled manfully with the destroying element, and under the judicious command of their officers did the best they could. The fire continued to spread until after daylight, and when the sun rose a sickening scene of destruction was exhibited. Every building on the north side of Market street, from the unfinished iron structure at No. 219 Sixth street, was in ruins, and most of the houses on the east side of Sixth street to North street were down. The western ends of North and Commerce streets were in ruins, while ugly gaps were made in the blocks south and west of the bounds described. Some forty buildings were destroyed, many of them stores of great value. Mr. John R. Goff, a member of the Perseverance Hose company, while engaged at the fire, was instantly killed by the falling walls of a building. Strange as it may seem, at the very height of the conflagration two fire companies got into a quarrel, and a young man was stabbed in the right breast, and conveyed to the hospital, supposed to be in a dying condition. The reported loss is seven hundred thousand dollars. Insurance nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

CONNECTICUT.—The new Legislature met at New Haven on Wednesday, May 7. A spirited canvass for United States Senator in place of the Hon. Isaac Toucey, is in progress. The rival candidates suggested are the Hon. Roger S. Baldwin of New Haven, the Hon. James Dixon of Hartford, and the Hon. Francis Gillette. The first and last have already been in the Senate, and Mr. Dixon has been a Member of the House. It is probable that an early election will be made, as the Senator question will engross the attention of both Houses until settled.



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GREAT FIRE ON NORTH AND COMMERCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.